THE LIBERATOR -18 PUBLISHED -EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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-AT-221 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

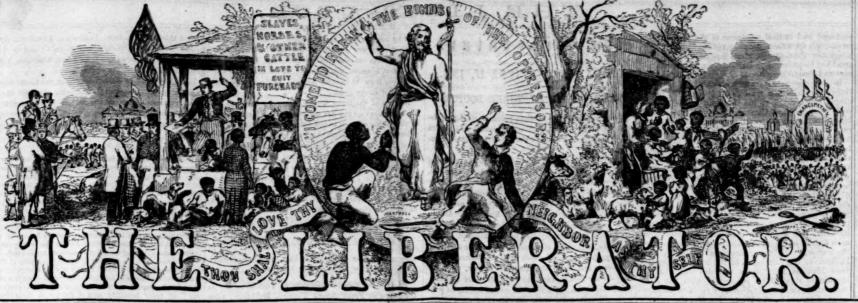
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

FIERMS-Three dollars per annum, in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TEN

Ags, if payment is made in advance. FAH remittances are to be made, and all letters An remarkable of the paper are to be relating to the posterior of the page of t Advertisements of a square and over inserted three By Advertisements of a square and over inserted three times after cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents for times insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisement inserted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are derised to receive subscriptions for The Liberator. F The following gentlemen constitute the Financial omnitee, bu are not responsible for any debts of the post, viz: — WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

and that, under that state of things, so far from its being

true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interpreted

with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . It is a war power. I say it is a spower; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of turasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cony on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACTUAL OF THE ACTUAL OF THE

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an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

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PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to sman-

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 25.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1741.

# Selections.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Lordon Tavern, Bishopgate Street, London, on Frig the 20th of May. Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P., in the Chair. Amongst those who took part in the recedings was the Rev. Samuel Crowther, a negro gyman, who has just been appointed by the Queen e a Bishopric in West Africa.

The twenty-fifth annual report, an abstract of hich was read by the Secretary, stated that since a Act passed by the Netherlands Government in 62, for freeing the slaves in the Dutch West India receives, had come into operation, 40,000 men, womore than 1,000,000 of the slave population of other States of America had either emancielves by flight, or had been liberated by to themselves by might, or had been inherated by the little States armies. These events made an operant era in the history of the anti-slavery sement, and would not fail to encourage its friends the belief that the final triumph of the principles of advocated could not long be delayed. The rethen proceeded to speak of the slave trade, in on with the following places :- Cuba, where was asserted that last year the number of negroes was asserted that last year the troduced from Africa reached 40,000; Egypt and white Nile, and Peru and the Polynesian group. he report next adverted to the number of slaves returns gave in round numbers 4,000,000 m were said to have gained their liberty in conpence of the war. In Brazil, the number ex-sed 3,000,000; in Cuba, there were above 1,000,o; the annual increase in Spain being at the rate 2 per cent. Throughout Madagascar, Turkey, siatic and European,) and portions of Asia and frica, there might perhaps be in all 1,000,000 haves, making a great total of 9,000,000. The reupon the question of slavery which had taken n America, Brazil, Russia, the West Indies, and the Dutch Colonies. Speaking of America, the emmittee view with undiminished concern and sortium the continuation of the civil war. At the same time, they did not hesitate to cast the responsibility of it upon the leaders of the rebellion, who delibertely, and with malice aforethought, commenced it and were mercilessly prosecuting it, for the avowed sole object of extending, consolidating and perpet-uating a system of servitude the most degrading, de-moralizing and odious of which history furnished any example. The report said the movement in favor of emancipation in so many of the States of the Union. however, must be accepted as the manifestation of a wide-spread feeling that slavery was incompatible with the preservation of the Union, and with the propect of permanent peace, and therefore that it must be exterminated. In connection with home proceedings, the committee had been chiefly confined

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy moved the adoption of the

watching the efforts of the partizans of the recog-

It was to be regretted that the civil war in America has raging, yet it was a fact for them to rejoice over in consequence of the war, 1,000,000 slaves had feet themselves. Mr. Kennedy then proceeded to weak of the fundamental principles of the society. Desprinciples were—first, that so long as slavery best pracipes were—nrst, that so long as slavery, held existed, there was no reasonable prospect of the annihilation of the slave trade; that slavery, in other words, furnished such opportunities for the prosecution of the slave trade, that not all the power thick could be brought against it would be suffrom could be brought against it would be suf-ficient to crush and exterminate it. It was the fun-damental principle of the society, to strike its blows at the root of the evil—slavery. The other princi-ple was that the abolition of the slave trade would attained most effectually by moral and religious means. But there was another principle, which he believed nine-tenths of the people who encouraged and supported the society endorsed, but which was, prhaps wisely, not inserted in the constitution, and chaps wisely, not inserted in the constitution, and at was that slavery was a sinful thing, and essen-ally and without qualification an evil. Although "y and without qualification an evil. Although of was not inserted in the constitution, yet it was a conviction of three-fourths of the people who are connected with this society, and he himself infally believed it. Mr. Kennedy then proceeded a grave that, even supposing the Southern States of larger that, even supposing the Southern States of larger against their independence, it would not be with the England to make the sample of the southern States of larger than the sample of the south of the sample of the samp aght for England to recognize them. He admitted lat England was in the habit of recognizing de the habit of recognizing de-tes discrements; but the Southern States sought establish themselves with slavery as their corner-me, and for this reason he thought the English recomment would be justified in refusing to ac-tivitied them. The object of the South was to the state of the south was to the state of the south was to ivery, they would have a perpetual e. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Samuel Bowley, in seconding the resolution o find that the hearts of the American peobeen thoroughly roused on this great antigot up in England from one end of the o the other, which would have a powerful bagland recognizing a nation which sanc-avery. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would to support the committee in their efforts. one asked what good it was talking about matter, that foreign Governments would take no see of them. He was of a different opinion. He see the time was rapidly coming, when the existence of certain opinions on the part of good men all have a most powerful influence all over the far more powerful than any cannon or polishthe as he exercised his unlawful influence; and incerely trusted they would go on with the good sk, and if he could be of any use to them he could use to could be of any use to them he led only be too happy to render them assistance. The Chevalier De Almeida supported the resolutions in a short speech, in which he stated that the influence of the abolition of savery throughout considering the speech speech in the spe to a tor of the abolition of slavery throughout to considering the small resources that had presented at the present time, it was impossible that such a step could be taken all at once, but a Parliament were favorable to it, and they had might forward measures to ultimately extinguish farey. He should not wish, however, the extinction of slavery to its limited only to Brazil. He away. He should not wish, however, the extinction of slavery to be limited only to Brazil. He waid like it to be extinguished in all parts of the waid. In Russia slaves had been sold for a barrel of orsters, but in Brazil they were treated in a different manner. Man and wife were not separated

in that country—(hear, hear)—and they were allowed to work extra hours in order to raise a little lowed to work extra hours in order to raise a little lowed to work extra hours in order to raise a little lowed to work extra hours in order to raise a little general extra hours in order to raise a little lowed to work extra hours in order to raise a little general extra hours in the master extra hours in the provision of food and powder. We have but one the beat grade of soldiers, and if, by the slaughter of those went forward in it—whereas he is entitled to not the least part in it, until Congress has first acted in it. In the setting up of military law, as thoroughly a necessity as the provision of food and powder. We have but one the horse for color, the rebels attempt to force upon us a difference we repudiate, we must can be provision of food and powder. We have but one the horse for a small sum. In his baste for "Reconstruction," the President in the provision of food and powder. We have but one the horse in the provision of food and powder. We have better the provision of food and pow

chevalier quoted an instance where a man of coupled had attained a very high position in the Brazilian navy, and this showed that Brazil was not actuated by a desire to keep up the abominable slave trade. They wished to allow colored men to raise themselves as much as possible. The resources of Brazil were only £10,000,000 sterling, which had to go to support the army and navy, and it was impossible out of this sum to vote anything for the emancipation of the slaves. But the Government were pledged to other means, and he hoped the effect would be such that it would merit their entire approval.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. S. Crowther, Bishop designate of the Niger, proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That, in view of the continued prosecution of the African slave trade by Spain, and of the failure of the attempts of her Majesty's Government singly to induce that Power to carry out her treaty obligations for the suppression of the wicked commerce in human beings, this meeting encourages the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to pursoe its endeavors to influence her Majesty's advisers, by Parliamentary action and other constitutional means, to take the initiative to secure the co-operation of the Governments of France, Portugal, Holland, the United States, and of any other country, in a joint remonstrance against the connivance of the Spanish authorities in a traffic which the civilized world brands as piracy, and in a demand upon it for the adoption of measures that shall ensure its immediate cessation." The Rev. gentleman entered at some length into the question of slavery in Africa, and said that, in looking back to the great efforts made by this nation and this society for the abolition of the slave trade in Africa, the names of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Buxton presented the mane step of the country, now begged to express the gratified of Africa for such me having been raised up to use their pencifical efforts on their behalf. He tive of the country, now begged to express the gratitude of Africa for such men having been raised up to use their beginning that the African forts on their behalf. He solute submission is overwhelming. For any other But my concern to keep out of it a man who would the the country, now begged to express the grating of the ships of sales and character which she heard it said that the African women bred up their children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ships of America, Chan, Brazil, or any other children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ships of America, Chan, Brazil, or any other children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ships of America, Chan, Brazil, or any other children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ships of America, Chan, Brazil, or any other children for the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ships of America, Chan, Brazil, or any other terms would not only destroy our nation, but lessed the saredness of nationality everywhere, and sally damage the most precious interests of all mankinds and the ship of the purpose of selling them into slavery. Now, this was an entire untruth, and if the ship of America, Chan, Brazil, or any other terms would not only destroy our nation, but lessed the saredness of nationality everywhere, and sally damage the most precious interests of all mankinds and the ship of the ship of

raise more money than if they were engaged in the slave traffic. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gerard Ralston, consul-general of Liberia, in seconding the resolution, said that nothing could be more important than that active measures should be taken to influence Spain to give up the slave trade, and the present was a peculiarly favorable time for action, because it could not be doubted that the present was a peculiarly favorable time for action, because it could not be doubted that the present civil war in America was to a great extent abolishing slavery, and a mighty influence would be exterted on the system in the neighboring island of Cuba. A united remonstrance from France, Portugal, Holland, and America, in co-operation with England, would certainly cause Spain to give up this opprobrium of the age—the slave trade. In reference to the small State of Liberia which he represented, he had pleasure in stating that it was animated by a sincere desire to do anything in its power to effect the abolition of the slave trade. In the several treaties he had been instrumental in making with many nations, he had always striven to have the slave trade denounced as piracy, but could never succeed until he met Mr. Dubois, the Minister of the slave trade as piracy, and to punish it accordingly. In the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation lately concluded between the two republics of Hayti, who consented to denounce the slave trade as piracy, and to punish it accordingly. In the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation lately concluded between the two republics of Hayti, who consented to denounce the slave trade as piracy, and to punish it accordingly. In the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation lately concluded between the two republics of Hayti, and Liberia, there was an article which stated that In the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation lately concluded between the two republics of Hayti and Liberia, there was an article which stated that

humanity. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Dr. Massie proposed the third resolation, which was as follows:—"This meeting would record its satisfaction at the progress the cause of negro emancipation has made during the past year, as manifested in the restoration to freedom of all the slaves in the Dutch West-India colonies, in the self-emanipation of a million of slaves in the United States, and in the legislative measures which have been adopted and are projected by the Government of that country, to effect the total abolition of slavery throughout the American Union; and, sympathizing in the efforts made to minister to the relief of the freedmen of the slave States, would commend their cause to the friends of freedom in all lands; and further, in view of the attempts of certain parties in this country to promote a recognition of the Confederate slave States, this meeting would most strongly protest against any recognition of a confederacy arowing slavery to be 'the corner-stone of its institutions,' and it emphatically affirms that such a step The resolution was put and carried. avowing slavery to be 'the corner-stone of its institutions,' and it emphatically affirms that such a step
would not only be in the highest degree inconsistent
and culpable on the part of the British nation, which
has sacrificed upwards of seventy millions sterling
in efforts to abolish slavery and the slave trade
throughout the world, but would give strength to an
institution revolting to humanity, outraging to civilization, and scandalizing to professing Christendom.

Dr. Massie, in the course of an able speech, contendsitutional rights of the loval men of the seceded

bate with Senator Douglas, and I thought well of him. But neither for him did I vote. To-day, however, I could cheerfully vote for either to be the Constitutional head of the Army and Navy. I go further, and say, that to save the Presidential and Liberia, there was an article which stated that "The slave trade is assimilated to piracy; it is rigorously prohibited, and the vessels of the two States which may be engaged in this nefarious traffic shall be judged and punished according to the laws in force in their respective countries against piracy." Liberia had expelled the slave-trade from all portions of her territory, where formerly it was rife and carried on with energy, and a cruelty which was disgraceful to humanity. (Hear, hear,) est Abolition critic might judge either Lincoln or Fremont to be. But were there no such danger, I would sternly refuse to vote for any man who recognizes, either in or out of the Constitution, a law for slavery, or who would graduate any human rights, natural or political, by the color of the skin.

throughout the world, but would give strength to an institution revolting to humanity, outraging to civilization, and scandalizing to professing Christendom. Dr. Massie, in the course of an able speech, contended that the object of the Southern States in the present war was to maintain slavery, and to promote and extend it—(hear, hear)—but every battle that had been a disaster to the Northern States had been in fact, a blow to slavery, and had added strength to the anti-slavery movement. (Hear, hear)—He rejoiced at the progress America had made in respect to this question, and he hoped England would support her in the good work.

The Rev. J. Long, of Calcutta, in seconding the resolution, described the emancipation of the serfs of Russia as one of the greatest philanthropic measures of the last fifty years, and he highly eulogized the

Another instance of meddling with things before their time is this slapping of the face of France with the "Monroe Doctrine." I was about to say

And still another instance of our foolish prematureness is the big words in which we threaten to punish the leaders of the rebellion. It would be time enough for these big words when we had subdued the rebellion and captured the leaders. In the meantime, there should be only big blows. Moreover, if we shall succeed in getting these leaders into our hands, it will be a question for the gravest consideration whether we should not beg their pardon instead of punishing them. What was it that stirred up the rebellion? The spirit of slavery. That alone is the spirit, by means of which Southern is will go further, and say that if I should be glad to know what is the opinion of the meeting in regard will give you my opinion, and if you do not like it, you can substitute another man in my place. It is only honest conviction that Abraham Lincoln is not only the man we ought to nominate, but he is the only man in the United States that there is any correction. instead of punishing them. What was it that stri-red up the rebellion? The spirit of slavery. That alone is the spirit, by means of which Southern treason can build up a fire in the Southern heart whose flames shall burst out in rebellion. Slavery gone from the South, and there will never more be rebellions there to disturb the peace and prosperity in which North and South will ever after dwell toin which North and South will over after dwell to-gether. Which was the guiltier party in feeding and inflaming that spirit? The pro-slavery and preponderant North. The guiltier North it was, that had the more responsible part in moulding the leaders of the rebellion. Does it then become this guiltier North to be vengeful toward these her own creations—her own children?—and, what is more, vengeful toward them for the bad spirit which she herself had so large a share in breathing into them?— —for the satanic character which she herself did so

Whether the nation shall be saved is another question, than whether the rebellion shall be suppressed. In the providence of God even a very wicked nation may be allowed to become a conqueror—may be used to punish another wicked nation before the coming of its own turn to be conquered and punished. But a nation, like an individual, can be saved only by penitence and justice.

There never was a civilized State in the tropics, and I believe the change that would make the greatest impression upon the world would be the establishment of a civilized free black State within the tropics.

saved only by penitence and justice.

Affectionately yours,

saved only by penitence and justice.

THE PAY OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Congress, in equalizing the pay and bounty of white and colored troops, has maintained the honor of the national uniform. There is no longer an inferior grade in the army. Actual inferiority of race could bave nothing to do with military organization for all men fit to wear the uniform of this country, to fight under its flag, to die in its defence, must be conceived of? The only question that has arisen in my mind has been as to the mode interesting and encouraging to form that has arisen in my mind has been as to the mode in the same service, assume the same risk, and should have the same reward. Ethnological theories have nothing to do with military status, and if all that the adversaries of the bill in the House have said of the natural inferiority of the black man prevents him from being a good soldier, he should not be permitted to enlat; if he is able to fight at all, he is entitled to the ordinary pay. The men matter of dollars is secondary; but the principle Congress has affirmed is of the first importance. The black troops in our service will be encouraged and strengthened by the consciousness that full justices has been rendered them, and as the Government has declared the equality of all its soldiers, it can with more emphasis demand from the repetitive of the delare peace, you do what is done in your shall be delare peace, you do what is done in your shall be delare peace, you do what is done in your shall be delare peace, you do what is done in your shall be delare peace, you do what is done in your shall be delared the words involve the form of trial, and everything estinated the words involve the form of trial, and everything can be a delared the equality of all its soldiers, it can with more emphasis demand from the rebet of the states, are in favor of making it.

SPEECH OF DR. BRECKINRIDGE AT THE UNION STATE CONVENTION, MAY 21.

with the "Monroe Doctrine." I was about to say that doing so serves but to provoke the enmity of France. There is, however, one thing more which it provokes—and that is the ridicule of the world. For us, whilst the rebels are still at the throat of our nation, and may even be at her fineral, to be resolving that we will protect the whole Western Continent from the designs of the whole Eastern Continent is as ludicrous a piece of impotent bravado as ever the world laughed at.

And still another instance of our foolish prematureness is the big words in which we threaten to At the conclusion of regular business during the Convention at Louisville, Rev. Dr. Breckinridge,

I will go further, and say that if I shall be a representative in that Convention, it is not clear in my own mind that I would be willing to vote in that body for divers of those who have been nominated in the papers. I would be glad to feel authorized to vote for him all the time, and for nobody else. I believe we can give the State of Kentucky for Mr. Lincoln, (applause,) but have grave doubts whether we can give it to anybody else. I even doubt whother we cought to give it to anybody else. we can give it to anybody else. I even whether we ought to give it to anybody else.

they are wrong—on this subject. I have made no gray with this guilty nation until it shall have ceased from its base and blasphemous policy of proscribing. The insult to Him in the persons of his red and black children, of which Congress was guilty in its ordinance for the Territory of Montana, will yet be punished in blood, if it be not previously washed out in the tears of penitence. And this insult too whilst the Nation is under God's blows for like insults! What a silly as well as wicked Congress. And then that such a Congress should continue the policy of providing chaplains for the army! Perhaps, however, it might be regarded as particularly fit for such a Congress to do this. Chaplains to pray for our country's success whilst our country continues to perpetrate the most flagrant and diabolicat forms of injustice! As if the doing of justice werenot the indispensable way of praying to the God of justice! As if the doing of justice werenot the indispensable way of praying to the God of justice! It is idle to imagine that God is on the side of this nation. He cannot be with us. For whilst He is everywhere with justice, He is now where with injustice. I admit that He is not on the side of the rebellion. From nothing in all his universe can his soul be farther removed than from this most abominable of all abominations. If we succeed in putting it down, our success, so far as God is concerned, will be only because he hates the rebellion even more than he hates our wickedness. To expect help from him in any other point of view than this is absurd. Aside from this, our sole reliance must be, as was the elder Napodeon's, on having "the strongest battalions." I believe we shall succeed—but that it will be only for the reasons! have mentioned—only because we are a stronger party, and that God is even more against the rebelion with the salvation of the nation! Whether the rebellion shall be saved is another question, than whether the rebellion shall be saved is another question, than whether the rebellion shall be sa

THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

sential to the trial. So here, when you give to the popular branch of Congress the power to make war, it involves the right to kill people and do all other things necessary for the successful prosecution of the successful prosecution of

I have said, in talking with my Yankee brethren, I have said, in talking with my Yankee brethren, that it would be better for them and for 'the nation, and for mankind, to fight out this war until New England was reduced to the one hundred and twenty who came over in the Mayflower, and start afresh, than to allow the horrible, the destructive principle of secession to be established, and these children of the devil domineer over them. (Applause.)

### ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

I received, the other day, a letter from my old friend, Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, who has made a speech in favor of amending the Constitution. He asked me to write what I thought about

tion. He asked me to write what I thought about it, and I will give you the substance of my reply.

Taking the posture of the negro question as it is, and the nation as it is, my conclusion is, that the Government of the United States is absolutely bound, and the nation as it is, my conclusion is, that the Government of the United States is absolutely bound, by every consideration of statesmanship and of safety, to do one of two things: It is bound to use its whole power, both of war and of peace, to put back the negro, as far as possible, into the condition he occupied before the war; or it is bound to exterminate the whole institution, by all the powers the Constitution gives it or that can be obtained by an amendment of that instrument. If I were a proslavery man, I would say: Put back the negro to his former position. But as I am an anti-slavery man, I say: Use the whole power of the Government to extinguish the institution of slavery, root and branch. (Applause, long continued.)

There is no legal, effectual mode of putting slavery in the United States out of existence, but by the amendment of the Federal Constitution, and the power to make that amendment lies with the people,

the amendment of the Federal Constitution, and the power to make that amendment lies with the people, not in Congress; and for my own part, I sincerely hope they will make that amendment. (Great applause.) I think the best thing you, as a party, can do, is to say you hope they will do it. You may get beaten by saying it, but your children will gain by it. I have been beaten many times, and I know how one feels under such circumstances.

But as to dodging, and throwing dust in people's

But as to dodging, and throwing dust in people's eyes, lest you be beaten, I have nothing to say against it, and if I can see any advantage resulting from it after it is done, I will use it, but I will not lie for the sake of obtaining it.

## AN EMANCIPATION PROPOSITION.

But there is a reason why you should not pass such a resolution. While I love America better than I love any other country in the world, I love Kentucky better, as the best part of America. Now what can Kentucky do to get out of this difficulty, as a matter of policy? Thirty years ago I undertook to prove, and I think did prove, that under the present Constitution of Kentucky, the power of the State is absolute over those persons born after the passage of a law in regard to them; that is, that slavery attaches on birth and not before, and that the unborn child is not a slave in that sense that it is beyond the child is not a slave in that sense that it is beyond the power of the Constitution. The word slaves, in the Constitution, means only those beings that are in exto come into existence with the condition of servi tude attaching to them in an absolute manner. If the legislators choose to allow them to come into ex-istence absolutely as slaves, or if they choose to prevent their coming in as slaves absolutely, slavery attaches in such manner only as the legislative power may determine under the Constitution. What you may determine under the Constitution. What you can send to the Legislature men who will give that interpretation to the Constitution, you can abolish slavery in this State, at the end of the present livery processes.

slavery in this State, at the end of the present living generation.

But supposing my interpretation wrong, you have another left you, for you can take the slaves and pay for them, irrespective of the will of the owner, by giving a just compensation.

Mr. Breckinridge then spoke of a scheme that might be consummated, by which the General Government would grant the State say fifty millions of acres of public lands with which to pay for the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky. We are in great peril in Kentucky. The State is divided into three equal parts. About one-third are secessionists; one-third are loyal, and may be relied upon to the last extremity; the other third are more dangerous than rebels, for if they can make a combination with the Secessionists, and are allowed to vote, they will beat us. If those who are disfranchised by law are prevented from voting, we shall beat them. I am in favor of allowing every man to vote who is entitled to, but no others. They have another Governor and another Congress. They had a son of mine sitting in their Congress, the meanest thing I think he ever did. Let them on these a son of mine sitting in their Congress, the meanest thing, I think, he ever did. Let them go there; they have no business voting for our Governor or

members of Congress.

In conclusion, I do not intend to live, and if I can help myself, will not die in any other Government than that of the United States; and, as long as a party one-half as large as yours appears to be exists in Kentucky, I believe she will remain there also.

## EAST TENNESSEE.

EMANCIPATION-THE PEOPLE ALL RIGHT.

The Knoxville Whig of the 18th ult., edited by a Southerner and a slaveholder, contains some highly interesting and encouraging information in regard to the progress of Emancipation sentiment in East Tennessee. The loyal portion of our State is for destroying slavery, while the rebel portion of it is for holding on to the negro. The Whig says:

Several persons, subscribers of ours in years gone by, have said they would like to take our paper, but decline on the ground that we are for emancipating the negroes. They correctly represent us, and if they wish to read a paper whose editor is determined to hold on to the negro, in preference to the Union, they had better look elsewhere for a newspaper, and have as little to do with us and ours as possible. No man can or shall misunderstand our position, who can read our large type, and understand plain English language. This infernal war was brought about by the unprincipled Disunionists of the South, on account of the negger, and there will never be any peace in the country while the cause of the rebellion, which is slavery, exists.

Those who think the real people and the patriotic masses of East Tennessee can be deluded into the work of organizing a third party, or a conservative party of copperheads, to enable a few interested men to hold on to their negroes, mistake the signs of the times altogether, and the material out of which our people are made. The mad-dog cry of abolition and nigger got them into one war, and has overwhelmed them with their present difficulties. They will not likely go into a second rebellion to fight for the slaves of a few aristocrats, when they have none themselves, and really don't want any.

We receive a great many letters from men in dif-ferent counties of East Tennessee, whose good sense, respectable positions, and general knowledge of men and things, we can underwrite for. That these gentlemen reflect the sentiments of their neighbors we have no doubt. One of them, writing from Mossy Creek, in Jefferson county, concludes his letter thus;

"Nearly all of the Union men in this county are with you on the negro question. We believe there can be no permanent peace, or a peace worth having, until this disturbing element is finally disposed of, and no true Union man will hesitate for a moment what course to pursue, when the question comes up of a government of law and order without negroes, or one of corruption and tyranny with negroes, such as Jeff. Davis is trying to get up, is made the issue."

A gentleman of fine sense, and a slaveholder rites after this fashion from McMinn county:

"Since the late Knoxville Convention, the copp "Since the late Knoxville Convention, the copperhead element of this county, whose leaders are in
Athens, have been busy on the streets, talking and
electioneering with the country people as they come
in, shaping their course for the building up of a sort
of third party, to act with the rebels in holding on to
the nigger. They are mistaken in the Union voters
of this county. Let candidates come out for the Convention or Legislature, as they will do, and make the
issue of emancipation, and the people of this county
will put an end to the nigger question. We are sick
of it, and have had enough of it to put the matter to
rest."

From Blount, a gentleman writes for our paper, including the money, and adds:

"P. S. For the first time you and I are together. Though a Democrat, I have been a slaveholder on a small scale, but always a Union man. I am now with you for the Union, and for getting rid of the cause of all our troubles, the everlasting nigger. There are a all our troubles, the everlasting nigger. There few of our former Whig and Democratic leads this county, who cling to the negro, and talk out against the Lincoln Government, but the genuine peo-ple are for Lincoln, they are for Johnson, and they are

The Whig also has the following:

Losing our Negroes .- We feel no sort of sym pathy for a rebel who loses his negroes, his other property, or even his life, provided he was concerned in bringing on this rebellion. And our border States Union men, who lose their negroes, are not so much to pity, as is generally supposed. In March and May, and July, 1862, President Lincoln made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to accept compensated emancipation, which simply meant the giving of them a fair consideration for their negroes in dollars and cents. Our Union friends their negroes in dollars and cents. Our Union irience and the rebel sympathizers alike declined the proposition, although every man of sense then saw that the time was rapidly approaching when the Border States would have to surrender the Union or their

The time has come when the government feels it

The time has come when the government rees is self called upon to lay its strong hand upon the negro, and to appropriate him. As the others declined to take pay, they must now go for nothing.

"As the Southern leaders brought on the war because of slavery, it will be a just retribution to destroy the institution, and with it the leaders in the stroy the institution, and with it the leaders in the wicked work. Therefore we say, down with the institution, and down with its rebel worshippers."

So goes glorious East Tennessee. The fanatics of Middle Tennessee had better take warning in time. Slavery shall be destroyed in Tennessee, and free labor established, if it cost the life and property of every rebel in the State.

### THE RESULTS AT BALTIMORE.

Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination to the Presidency by the Convention that has just closed its labors at Bal timore was so universally expected that it takes no-body by surprise. Whatever may be said of his character, of his administration of the government, it is not to be denied that he enjoys the favor and confidence of the people. In their conviction of onfidence of the people. In their conviction of his complete integrity, of his homely good sense and honesty of purpose, they overlook his defects, they pardon his mistakes, they are prone to forgive even his occasional lapses into serious and dangerous

ald be easy to find among our distinguished men, they say, persons who are capable of a more comprehensive, consistent and dignified statesman-ship than Mr. Lincoln; there are those who possess smp than Mr. Lincoin; there are those who possess more vigorous and rapid executive abilities; there are those who have a quicker perception of the real character and interests of the hour, a nobler ideal of its duties, a more refined discernment and a more heroic courage; and who more truly fulfil the old traditional notions of leadership among men; but there are few or none who reflect more closely the average, intelligence, and average virtue of the average intelligence and average virtue of the American people, or who are likely to maintain a stricter fidelity to the great general objects they have in view in the prosecution of this war.

Mr. Lincoln is slow, they admit, and suffers the best opportunities to pass; without knowledge of

men, he gets about him unworthy persons like Cam-eron, and he clings to useless instruments like Mc-Clellan, long after their uselessness has been shown; and without profound political convictions, or thoroughly digested system of policy, he listens to patiently to mere schemers, or men of management and intrigue, and he either drifts into the right course or assumes it with an embarrassed air, as if he took shelter in it as a final expedient. There is nothing high, generous, heroic, in the tone of his ad-ministration. Nevertheless, the defenders of Mr. ministration. Nevertheless, the defenders of Mr. Lincoln contend that he does contrive to reach some of the very best ends. He was a long while in finding out the issue of this war, which the whole world saw to be slavery; he was tender in touching it, he kept up friendly relations with its defenders in the border States, he was averse to the employment of the blacks as soldiers, averse to declaring their emancipation, averse to concentrated and emancipation, averse to concentrated and vigor-ous military movements; and he has often worn out the patience of his more energetic and discerning supporters; but he has still come up to the mark in the end. While he has refused to guide public sectionals he has not refused to guide public in the end. While he has refused to guide public sentiment, he has not refused to allow himself to be carried onward by it. In this respect, as many of the most earnest admirers of democratic govern-ment assert, he has but illustrated the spirit of our institutions, which requires that the people, and not their rulers, should give tone and direction to pub-

But no charge of a want of decision and energy of the U.S. is likely to be brought against the second candidate of the Unionists, Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Like Mr. Lincoln, he is a man of the people—a workingman, indeed, but of even superior merits and claims to regard. Born in the midst of an istocratic society—an orphan who was apprenticed a trade by the Poorhouse Commissioners, who could not read until after he was married, and wa then taught by his wife by the light of pine-knots who made his way from the Carolinas to Tennessee with no other property than he carried in a bundle on his back; but who, thus destitute and friendless worked his way to the highest preferments of his State, and finally into the Senate of the United States, where alone of all the Southern Senators he rebuked and denounced treason, exposed the ma-lignity of slavery, and upheld the banner of the lignity of slavery, and upheld the banner of the Union, with masterly eloquence and invincible de-termination; such a man, we say, needs no words of career declares his character; whole life is his best eulogy. No public man in the civil walks of the nation has done more to maintain its integrity and honor, and no one better deserve Mr. Johnson's name, indeed, had been the first, instead of the second on the ticket, the public, we are sure, would not have thought it a too extrava-gant estimate of his merits and services. Always a nocrat in the best sense, and always a supporter of the war, he is peculiarly entitled

of the war, he is peculiarly entitled to the respect of that large class, growing larger every day, who are proud to call themselves War Democrats.

The resolutions adopted with such vehement enthusiasm by the Convention are explicit, direct, uncompromising, and up to the level of the crisis. They declare that the war must be prosecuted to the end of an unconditional submission by the rebels in arms; they appreciate the glorious services of our noble heroes in the field and on the ocean; they insist that slavery, the cause of the war, shall be forever prohibited by an amendment of the Constitution; they re-assert the dectrine of Monroe, that no monarchical powers shall establish themselves on this Continent; they approve the employment of the blacks as soldiers, and hold them entitled to the same treatment and the same redress, in case of wrong blacks as soldiers, and hold them entitled to the same treatment and the same redress, in case of wrong done, as any other troops; they favor immigration, and the furtherance and protection of it by the gov-ernment; and they demand vigorous taxation and economical expenditures as the means of meeting the requirements of the public debt. These are all important and timely objects, and such as the most

profound and radical sentiment of the people dictates. We do not see that the "radical Democracy" which assembled at Cleveland has gone a whit beyond the Gonvention at Baltimore, in the thoroughness and comprehensiveness of its creed.

In one respect alone they differ, and that is in their references to the arbitrary arrests and other

their references to the arbitrary arrests and other illegal proceedings of the Administration. These were condemned at Cleveland as wholly unjustifiable. They were approved at Baltimore as temporary expedients forced upon us by the exigencies of a state of war. But it is very clear from the whole a state of war. But its very clear from the whole temper and spirit of the proceedings at Baltimore, that the majority of the men there were just as de-

only are worthy of public confidence and official trust, who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions," is a blow right between the eyes of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Seward has done whatever he could to sup-

press the agitation of the Monroe doctrine; when it passed fhe House by a unanimous vote he hastened incontinently to explain it away in the mind of the French despot and burglar; but now that it is accepted as a fundamental principle in the creed of the Union party, he must either adopt it in his management of foreign affairs, or subject himself to the imputation which the Convention has levelled at "those party of the convention has bevolted at the convention has been described by the conve who do not cordially endorse these resolut unworthy of official trust." It is not offer that a political convention speaks more explicitly and frankly to the candidates it proposes, than this con-vention has spoken to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, which is delicately, but all the more severely, re-buked for its want of unanimity and concert of action .- N. Y. Ere. Post.

## GARRISON ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Among all the old Abolitionists, there are nonwho have exhibited more patriotic sense since the war began, than William Lloyd Garrison. While Wendell Phillips and others like him descend to the business of common scolds, and carp at everything he stands nobly by the President. At a late meet-

"No man is now so detested by the rebels as Abraham Lincoln, and hence he thought the people would let him 'run the machine four years longer.' Granting that justice had not been done to the negro, were the people a hair's breadth in advance of the President? Was not the President, after all, a Constitution as shall for ever prevent its reëstablishlittle in advance of them? In view of the dreadful state of public sentiment at the North, of the perils that surround the Chief Magistrate, of the fact that the President had stricken off the chains from three millions of slaves, and expressed a desire for the to-tal abolition of slavery, implored the border States should prevail in the national councils, and that those to get rid of it, armed a hundred thousand blacks, only are worthy of official trust who cordially enrecognized them as soldiers, recognized the independence of Liberia and Hayti, struck a blow at the slave trade; the speaker did not feel disposed, when we had reached near the culmination of the struggle, to say anything very harsh against Abraham Lin-coln."—Centralia (Ohio) Sentinel.

The St. Joseph, (Mo.) Weekly Herald comments

"This speech of Mr. Garrison's indicates that a cooler judgment is working among the radical Abolitionists, and that many of their chief leaders are able now to see the justice and wisdom of the Presi-

to see realized.'

### A SCENE IN THE LOUISIANA CONSTITU-TIONAL CONVENTION.

New Orleans Delta, of the 12th inst., says: "One of the most pleasing incidents yesterday in the Convention was the defining of their position by young Thomas M. Wells and Robert W. Taliaferro. Mr. Wells, as is well known, is a young, dashing, and Parish; is the son of the Lieutenant Governor, and belongs to the grandest family of the State. The Wells family, previous to this war, were not only the most noted, but the most wealthy in Louisiana. They owned more negroes and race-horses—Lexing-ton and Lecompte, for instance—and raised more cotton, and were the greatest old line Whigs that pective, the other of immediate interest. we ever had among us, and we have known some of them well. Since the war broke out they have been noted for their adherence to the Union, and have a movement doubly needful both as our pretention. noted for their adherence to the Union, and have stood staunch by it up to the present time, suffering loss of negroes, cotton, and all else, save honor. But a few days since, Dick Taylor burned two thousand five hundred bales belonging to Mr. Wells's father. Yesterday young Thomas M. Wells rose in the Convention and defined his position. All were attentive, for a representative from the country, having a greater interest in the question of negro emancipation than any man in the city of New Orleans, was about to speak, and all eyes were turned to the country and the country and influence of the partisans of secession after their arms shall have been wrested from them, and as the means for establishing loyal land-held by the enemies of the country. Reconstruction demands a heartily loyal voting population; and there seems no means of obtaining this, in the Southern States, but by the policy here indicated. It was highly about to speak, and all eyes were turned to the who, though young in years, was old in ex-He said he was no speaker, but as he had immediate and unconditional emancipation; and that, further, he was in favor of educating the negro, because he thought education would make him more useful. This was the substance of his re-

hundreds of slaves, against the institution.
Young Wells was followed by the younger Taliaferro. This is a name well known in this State. The old man, a native of South Carolina, published a weekly paper in the parish of Catahoula, and at the time of the election for delegates to the Secession Convention he was elected on the cooperation ticket. When the ordinance which took Louisiana out of the Union, at Baton Rouge, was on its third reading, the old man rose, and commenced reading his protest; amid the noise and confusion that prehis protest; amid the noise and composed to drown his vailed, and the efforts that were made to drown his vailed, and it through, and and was never beyond the boundary of the State. I am with Mr. Wells.' Comment is unnecessary."

ALL WHITE. If there were no people of color on earth, wha class who are now fighting to preserve our free gov-ernment. And the fact that there are no colored ernment. And the fact that there are no colored men there makes such restriction a gratuitous insult. Senator Doolittle's labored speech in favor of excluding them from the polls is a wanton exhibition of the same diabolical prejudice which the satanic New York mob displayed in stoning, backing, beating, hanging, burning, torruring, and butchering the inoffensive blacks in the streets of that city, last summer. And what renders the wickedness of the thing more glaring is the shameful fact, that a Christian Senator from the free State of Wisconsin is guilty of this ineffable meanness.—Milwaukie Daily Life.

# The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

### PRESORIPTIONS BY THREE DOCTORS.

We have now before us three political platforms, is sued by three bodies seeking to mould and direct public sentiment in the existing Presidential cam

The first of these in order of time is the series o resolutions adopted by the Cleveland Convention, published in the Liberator of June 3d. This body who gathered at Creveland. They do not be face of the can-didate whom they were about to nominate; but they did tell him, in various ways, what their opinions were of some of his mistakes. By their cavalier treatment of the school of Weed, Cameron, and the treatment of the school of Weed, Cameron, and the like, they told him pretty plainly to keep away from such fellows in the future; and we hope he will heed materials, that these resolutions seem tame and spir nke, they told mm pretty plainly to keep away from such fellows in the future; and we hope he will heed the warning. By the tremendous vote of 440 to 4 in favor of the admission of the radical delegates from Missouri, Mr. Lincoln was also told what his apporters think of his connection with the Blair malcontents, and of his singularly perverse managemaleontents, and of his singularly perverse management of affairs in the West. Finally, the passage of the resolve which re-affirms the Monroe doctrine, coupled with the resolve which asserts that "those only are worthy of public confidence and those one measure more thorough color matter, and that they do not contain such vigorous terms of specification of the course of action our nation needs, as were naturally looked for from the callers of the Convention. Nevertheless, the Cleveland platform proposes only are worthy of public confidence and they are not contain such vigorous terms of specification of the contain such vigorous terms of specification of the course of action our nation needs, as were naturally looked for from the callers of the Convention. Nevertheless, the Cleveland platform proposes only are worthy of public confidence and the contain such vigorous terms of specification of the course of action our nation needs, as were naturally looked for from the callers of the Convention. than any proposed by either of the other bodies, namely, such an amendment to the Constitution as shall not only abolish slavery, but "secure to all men absolute equality before the law."

The second of these documents was issued at Baltimore by "The Grand National Council of the Union Its most salient point, and a very important one, is who do not cordially endorse these resolutions, as IIs most saltent point, and a very important one, as unworthy of official trust." It is not often that a the urging of a prompt and vigorous enforcement of the confiscation acts of Congress, and the allotment to our soldiers "and others" of homesteads out of the forfeited lands of rebels. The confiscation and distribution of rebel land are coldly approved, instead of being urged, by the Cleveland Convention, and are in no manner alluded to by the third platform, next to be mentioned, that of the Republican Conven-

This third series of resolutions, though longer than either of the others, is written with much spirit and vigor, and really contains more expression and suggestion of reformatory measures than an abolitionist would expect to proceed from so large a body of men, assembled to promote the election of Abraham Lin-

It speaks with great energy against slavery, de manding its utter and complete extirpation from the ment; it gives special approval to the Proclamation of Emancipation, and to the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; it sugrected at the President's intimacy with Seward and the Blairs;) and it maintains that the Government owes full protection, and redress against unwarrantable injuries inflicted by the enemy, to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color. These are excellent suggestions. It is to be hoped that Mr. Lincoln may be induced by them to advance in the line thus marked out, even before the expiration of his present term of office. He may certainly trust, so decided a majority of the Republican dent's policy.

With the great majority of the nation upholding the President firmly, the opposition of small bodies could be well endured. It is far pleasanter to see a growing concurrence in his policy, and a more complete popular vindication of him and it. The statements of Mr. Garrison have a broad latitude, and commend themselves to the reflection of those, if such there are, who think that the progress of the war has not been accompanied by, or directed towards.

There appears some inconsistency in the Conventional control of the progress of the such there are, who think that the progress of the war has not been accompanied by, or directed towards.

There appears some inconsistency in the Conventional control of them, while it may draw to his party many who now seek a more radical president. At any rate, Mr. Lincoln can no longer hold back from more energy of action against slavery on the place that the people are not ready, and will not follow him. The people who elected him have now got in advance, and are urging him forward.

tion's proceeding-immediately after referring their anti-slavery action to the facts that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and now constitutes its strength. and must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government—to uphold and maintain those acts and proclamations of the President which expressly tions of the Southern States, some of them the very sianian; born and bred in Rapides assail it; and to applaud the "practical wisdom" American liberty," in the acts which included such provisions. This, however, is a minor matter. Much

a movement doubly needful, both as our protection States, but by the policy here indicated. It was highly desirable that the Convention should express, directly was no speaker, but as he had or indirectly, a disapproval of that worst and me been called upon by his friends from the country to give his opinions, he would briefly state that he was Amnesty: and this might have been done without Amnesty; and this might have been done without discourtesy, either by urging the recal of that Act, in view of the disregard, by the rebels, of its too liberal offer-or by urging an assignment of the lands of marks, and they were received as coming from an oracle. It was the testimony of a house owning men, black and white, as occasion may arise. men, black and white, as occasion may arise.

But above all was it important that this Convention should interpose its powerful influence to shield the black man, alike as soldier, laborer and citizen, from the injustice which this Republican Government has been constantly inflicting on him. It has raised its voice (in the seventh resolution) against the silent al lowance of injuries in violation of the laws of war inflicted by the enemy. But the chief injuries which these much-enduring people suffer are from them of their own household. The refusal, originally, to commisvoice, he calmly and quietly read it through, and sion black officers, was excused by the fact that no demanded that it should be spread upon the minutes; black man had experience in military command. But he then turned upon that mad, wild body of fanatical the continuance of the refusal to this day shows that men, and prophesied all the woes and ills that have befallen Louisiana, by the introduction of the orditorial to give colored men the customary pay of soldiers has nance of Secession. It was his son that yesterday rose in the Convention, and said: 'I am in favor of immediate emancipation, and of the education of the negro. I was born in the interior of Louisiana, ble request of the intelligent and refined colored a of New Orleans that they should be allowed the bal lot, not merely as a right, but as a necessary defence against enmity and vindictiveness which their loyalty had brought upon them, was refused by the President If there were no people of color on earth, wha body of men, in forming an organic law for a State or nation, would think of inserting a provision to restrict the right of suffrage to white men. There are no colored people in Montano, and therefore to restrict the right of suffrage, in the act of organiz ing that Territory, could be designed only to shut out colored men from that Territory—to exclude the class who are now fighting to preserve our free governments. tions; apparently, he does want the odious black code

shot by command of the President, under pretext of ges, of the delegates from Tennessee, Louisiana, Ar. | That committee I now have the honor of President Lincoln, whose policy, in the cases of white ginia and Florida.

H. J. Raymond, of New York, from the Committee H. J. Raymond, of New York, from the reading of

fenders of every grade.

have been reviewing has chosen to claim a concession thusiasm, especially the emancipation and anti-slavery of the rights of men to the colored population of this sentiments. The resolutions were adopted by accladone this. But if the Baltimore Convention (which gave Mr. Lincoln his nomination) had done it, this ection might well be expected to have a strong influence upon the President, and to give the natio icy a strong impulse in that direction. The failure of so many to do this piece of justice, and even to think of doing it, shows how far we are yet from such na tional exaltation as righteouseess brings. -c. K. W.

### THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

At 11 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 7, he doors of Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, were hrown open for the holding of the "National Union Convention," for nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. There was a great rush of spectators to the galleries, which were soon crowded to overflowing. 'The band of the 5th Ohio regiment, from Fort McHenry, played a grand overture before the business commend cene was brilliant and impressive.

Ex-Governor Morgan, Chairman of the National

As aimes in favor, furtherm.

This not my duty nor my purpose to indicate any general plan of action by this Convention, but I trust I may be permitted to say that, in view of the dread realities of the past, and what is passing at this moment, the fact that the bones of our soldiers are bleaching in every State of the Union, and with the knowledge of the further fact that this has all been oaused and form, of the delegated and only representatives, will fall short of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its offern of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of the fla

" I am bold to say that, notwithstanding the outcry "I am bold to say that, notwithstanding the outery about our violations of the Constitution, this present living generation and this present Union party are more thoroughly devoted to that Constitution than any generation that has ever lived under it 'applause'. While I say that, and solemnly believe it, and believe it is capable of the strongest proof, I may also add that it is a great error, which is being propagated in our land, to say that our national life depends merely upon the sustaining of that Constitution. Our fathers made it, and we love it. I intend to maintain it. But if it, white me to change it, we can do see (amplause; and Constitution was made—a nation always—that declared its independence as a united people, and lived as a ted people, until now—a nation independent of all ticular institutions under which they lived, capable odelling them precisely as their interests re

After observing that he would not recite, either for ondemnation or approval, the measures by which the government had been brought to its present position in relation to slavery, he went on to say :-

"We are prepared to go further than the original Republicans themselves are prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territor of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the general government of the American people shall do one of two things, and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done, either to use the whole power of the Government, both war power and peace power, to put slavery as nearly as possible back when it was (for although that will be a fearful state of so it is better than anarchy), or else to use ciety, it is better than anarchy), or else to use the whole power of the government, both of war and peace, and all the practical power that the people of the United States will give them, to exterminate and extinguish it (prolonged applause). I have no hesitation in saying for myself that, if I were a pro-slavery man, if I believed that this institution was an ordinance of God, and was given to man, I would unhesitatingly join those who demand that the government should put it back where it was; but I am not a pro-slavery man. I never was. I unite myself with those who believe it is contrary to the highest interests of all men and of all government, contrary to the spirit of the believe it is contrary to the highest interests of all men and of all government, contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and incompatible with the natural rights of man. I join myself with those who say, away with it forever (applause)—and I fervently pray God that the day may come when, throughout the whole land, every man may be as free as you are, and as capable of enjoying regulated liberty. I will not detain you any longer. . . . I know very well that the sentiments which I am uttering will cause me great odium in the State in which I was born, which I love, where the bones of two generations of my ancestors and some of my children are, and where, very soon, I shall lay my own. I know very well that my coleagues will incur odium if they indorse what I say, and they, too, know it. But we have put our faces to the convention, after a brief discussion a feating the vote, proceeded to ballot for President, with the following result:

For MR Lincoln—Maine, 14; New 10; Vermon\*, 10; Massachusetts, 24; R 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 66; New Pennsylvania, 62; Delaware, 6; Maryla to the end. If we are to perish, we will person to the convention, after a brief discussion as the convention as the convention as the convention go in it to the end. If we are to perish, we will per-ish in that way. All I have to say to you is, help us you can; if you cannot, believe in your hearts that have died like men (great cheering)."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Riley, of the Methodist Church, who did not forget to pray for the abolition of slavery.

The roll of delegates was called, including those from rebel States and distant Territories, but the right ble, the whole Convention being on their feet shoutof the latter to seats was referred to a Committee on Credentials, composed of one from each loyal State, except Missouri, which, having two sets of delegates, (afterwards made unanimous,) was nominated for n conflict with each other, was excluded. Committee of one from each State were also named to select permanent officers of the Convention, and to prepare res- tee to serve during the next four years, adjourned olutions. The Convention, at 8 P. M., adjourned till

In the evening, the Committee on the nomination f officers made their report, and the Hon. William Dennison, of Ohio, was appointed President. Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, one from each loyal State, except Missouri, were also chosen.

Gov. Dennison, on being conducted to the chair made a brief address, in which he said :-

"The loyal people of the country have authorized "The loyal people of the country have authorized and expect you to renew on their part the pledge of their faith to support the government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war to the complete suppression of the rebellion, regardless of the time or the resources required to that end; and they equally expect and call upon you to declare the cause and support of the rebellion to be slavery, which, as well as for its reasonable offences against the unvergment, as for its or the received to be stavery, which, as well as for its incompatibility with the rights of humanity and the permanent peace of the country, must, with the termination of the war, and as much speedier as possible, be made to cease forever, in every State and Territory in the Union."

The Committees not being ready to report, Parso Brownlow was called upon for a speech. He responded in a characteristic address, pleading for the admision of the delegation from Tennessee, and for the nomination of Andrew Johnson as the candidate for to the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the Vice President. At the close of his remarks there navy. were loud calls for Garrison, who was known to be present, but he did not respond, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY. The Committee on Credentials, made their report in substance as follows: 1. That the Union Radical del. to the blue drawing room. Meanwhile, several hungation from Missouri be admitted, and the "Clay. dred other gentlemen entered the east room. anks" (Blairites) be excluded. 2. That the dele- Lincoln presently came in and took a position in the gates from Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkan-sas, be admitted to all the privileges of the floor, ex-tion were then introduced, and ranged themselves in cept that of voting. 3. That the persons presenting a semicircle in front of the President. Governor themselves as delegates from the State of South Caroina are not entitled to the rights of delegates on the

mutiny. In my judgment, the blood of Sergeant kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Nevada; and in the Walker rests on the head of President Lincoln; of exclusion of the delegates from South Carolina, Vir-

Neither of the three bodies whose proceedings we which was received with the wildest outbursts of en-

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge oursolves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common subject, to do every thing in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. (Prolonged applause.)

Resolved, that we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such overnment of the United States not to con ith rebels, or to offer any terms of peace exc as may be based upon an "unconditional surren-der" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Govern-ment to maintain this wife and to research the

United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete supression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. (Applause.)

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, (applause,) and that we aphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the

tence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constipreservation of the nation, and as within the Consultation, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men herctofore held in slavery; (applause;) and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essenti to the salvation of the country into full and complete

ffect. Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially in dorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions and which should characterize the administration of

employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, (applause,) and that any violations of these laws, or of usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full

past has added so much to the wealth and develop-ment of resources and increase of power to this na-tion, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy con-

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause.) Resolved, That we approve the position taken by duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. (Applause). Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institution of any republican government on the Western Continent; (prolonged applause;) and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States. (Long-continued applause.)

The Resolutions having been unanimously adopted. the Convention, after a brief discussion as to the way of taking the vote, proceeded to ballot for a candidate FOR MR LINCOLN-Maine, 14: New Hampshir

For Mr Lincoln—Maine, 14; New Hampshire, 10; Vermon\*, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 66; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 14; Louisiana, 14; Arkanaa, 10; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky, 22; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 26; Illinois, 32; Michigan, 16; Wisconsin, 16; Iowa, 16; Minnesota, 8; California, 10; Orègon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 6; Nevada, 6—Total, 497.

For Gen. Grant—Missouri, 22.

Mr. Hume of Mo. (acting, doubtless, for his coleagues as well as himself) moved that the vote be de clared unanimous. The enthusiasm was indescriba ing, and the band playing "Hail Columbia."

Vice-President. The Convention, after choosing a National Commit

without day.

This body held a meeting in Baltimore simultane

ously with that of the Union Convention, and passed the following resolutions: 1st Resolved. That we will support the Administra

ion in the vigorous prosecution of the war, to the complete and final suppression of the rebellion, and o this we pledge all our energies and efforts.

2d. Resolved, That slavery, being the cause of the ebellion and the bond of union among traitors, ought to be abolished without delay; and it is the sense of this organization that slavery in all forms should be prohibited by an amendment to the Federal Constitu

3d. Resolved, That we hereby approve of the prin-ciples involved in the policy known as the "Monroe

4th. Resolved, That the confiscation act of Co gress should be promptly and vigorously enforced, and that homesteads on the lands confiscated under it should be granted to our soldiers and others who have been made indigent by the acts of traitors and rebels. 5th, Resolved, That every person who bears arms in defence of the national flag is entitled, without dis-tinction of color or nationality, to the protection of the government he defends to the full extent of that government he defends to the full extent of that

government's power.
6th. Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks

On Thursday, the 9th, at two o'clock, the Commit tee of the Convention, with President Dennison and Secretary Shaw, waited upon Mr. Lincoln at the White House, where they were received by Mr. Nicolay, the President's private Secretary, and shown in

"Mr. President: The National Convention, which floor. Two minority reports were presented.

An exciting debate followed, which ended in the admission of the Radical delegation from Missouri, by a vote of 440 to 41; in the admission, with full priviles

you is present. In its bel presenting you with a copy of the re-form, adopted by that Convention as form, adopted by that Convention as expresense, and of the sense of the loyal people of try which we represent, of the principles icy that should characterize the administrated Government in the present confinon of it I need not say to you, sir, that the Conven unanimously renominating you for re-el utterance to the almost universal people of the country, and to doubt of yo, ant election would be little short of abar hope of the final suppression of the rebell restoration of the authority of the Feder ment over the insurgent States. Neither bt as to the final result under your doubt as to the final result under your as sustained by that loyal people and by ou and gallant navy. Neither did the Conv the committee, doubt the speedy suppor-ment wicked and unproceed. the committee, doubt the speedy suppression of most wicked and unprovoked rebellion. I should Mr. President, what had escaped me, that it we the pleasure of the committee to communicate in the course of a few days, through one of in accomplished members—Mr. George W. Curisse York—by letter, more at length the circumstance der which you have been placed in nomination.

Mr. Lincoln took the offered resolutions, and the esponded in a distinct tone, saying: " Gentlemen of the Committee : I will neither

my gratification, nor restrain gratitude, that the Union peop ratifue, that the Union people, through ention, in their continued effort to save the nation, have deemed me not unworth a my present position. I have no reason aboll account the the nation, nave deemed me not unwing my present position. I have no real I shall accept the nomination tendere haps, I should not declare myself or reading and considering what is called will say now, however, I approve the favor of so amending the Constitution of slavery throughout the nation, when volt, with a hundred days of explicit ould within those days resume the out the overthrow of their institution ould not so resume it afterward, ele ing and necessary ver all cavils. Now the North and South perceive its importance: it. In the joint names of Liberty and I labor to give it legal form and practical et The inverteble

The inevitable hand-shaking followed, Mr. Lined aying many pleasant things. A South Carolina degrate expressed his regret that, after coming so in rote for Mr. Lineoln at the Convention, their deign ion had been left out in the cold. "Never nind," in ponded Mr. Lineoln; "you cor: from a hot Shi and will soon be all right again."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION LEAGUE. After the President had replied to the Committee the Convention, he received a deputation from the National Union League, the Chairman of which ad dressed him as follows :-

Mr. President : I have the honor of intre on the representatives of the Union Leagues of the yal States, to congratulate you on your re-named and to assure you that we will not fail at the polis and to assure you that we will not fail at the pollsts give you the support that your services in the pass highly deserve. We feel honored in doing this, for we are assured that we are aiding in re-electing to the proud position of President of the United States one so highly worthy of it, one among the least of whose claims is, that he was the emancipator of four millions of bondmen.

The President replied. The President replied :

Gentlemen: I can only say in response to the reyour chairman, I suppose, that I am very grated ir the renewed confidence which has been accome to me both by the Convention and by the Nation eague. I am not insensible at all to the personal con-timent there is in this, yet I do not allow myself elieve that any but a small part of it is to be upon injusted as a pursonal compliment. riated as a personal compliment. The Cond the nation, I am assured, are alike anim and the nation, I am assured, are alike animated by a higher view of the interests of the country for he present and the great future, and that part law estitled to appropriate as a compliment is only that part which I may lay hold of as being the opinion of the Convention and of the League, that I am not used to the country to be entrusted with the place I have occupied for the least there were I be the place I have occupied. r the last three years. I have no intry : but I am remin of an old Dutch farmer, who remarks n that "it was not best to swap horses

ag a stream."

The prolonged laughter which followed this char-

## THE, PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

The friends of the abolition of slavery, and of the altimate enfranchisement and elevation of the colors race on this continent, may derive the sincerest satis faction from the contemplation of passing events, as well as the most abundant encouragement in the con inued prosecution of their object. From a review of what has been accomplished, they are amply justified in the belief that the consummation of their work draws near. Nevertheless, political affairs are in that state, when more perhaps, than at any other conjuncciples of abolition to be vigilant, active, and quick t take advantage of favoring circumstances, and the breaking up of the fallow ground, to sow the incorrup tible seed of truth, and to disseminate the principles of impartial and uncompromising justice.

By way of marking the progress of the anti-dates use, and also in order to indicate the present daty of Abolitionists, let us go back for a period of four years, and compare the Republican platform of 1800 with the platforms which have been adopted by two political parties, that within the last fortnight have not for the purpose of nominating the next President.

The Chicago platform, on which Mr. Lincola wis elected, went no further in an anti-slavery direction than to announce the intention of the party to resis by all legitimate means the practical en the Democratic pro-slavery dogma that the Consider ion, of its own force, carried slavery into the Territo ries; to appeal to Congress to take measures otal and final suppression of the Slave Trade; asking the admission of Kansas as a free State. Under the overwhelming pressure of events, the party that ucceeded to the control of national affairs upon the platform have not only prohibited slavery in the Te ritories, and suppressed the slave trade, and brough Kansas into the Union, but have abolished slavery the District of Columbia; have proclaimed freedom to all slaves in the rebel districts; have enrolled colore soldiers in the army of the United States, and partially, at least, have recognized the citizenship of per ns of African descent. These are ac facts. In addition to these, we find the loyal slat ates moving of their own accord toward the abolition of slavery, and zealously cooperating to effect the universal extinction of the system.

In such circumstances two conventions have been held for the nomination of President and Vice President

dent of the United States.

The first assembled at Cleveland on the Mst & May, and took a new name in the history of America political parties—that of the "Radical Democracy This party declares in its fifth resolution,-

"That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prome re-establishment, and to secure to all men also equality before the law.

The Convention, having ananimously President John C. Fremont, a Committee, appoint for the purpose, tendered to the acceptance of the General the nomination he had obtained, and in doing so said .-

"The Convention represented that great interpretation which holds, in practice as well as interpretation to the fundamental doctrine of its founders,—datafil have the iunlienable right to life, liberty and the suit of happiness; and that slatery and casts are inoun patible with its enjoyment, and ought not to be safe ed to exist." "The Convention repres

General Fremont in his letter of acceptance "The object of the war is to make perma

The object of the war is to make permeter the peace and happiness of the whole cand there was but a single element in the wal attainment. This element of slavery may be ered practically destroyed in the country, and it only your proposed amendment of the Constitution was the extinction complete." Here, then, we have a political party, which,

ever be its strength, is pledged to exert its post the complete and universal extinction of slaver caste throughout the United States. The man its ninated declares that the principle above set set

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tice and the tirpation, by slavery with States.

The Resol to Mr. Line which he has election. T himself upo ion on the re "I APPROVING the Consout the natio ting and new Union cause,

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"In the jo labor to giv Thus, fron the great na word has go diction of th can not be re the patriotic "Amen" to indeed! It i tion. It is, h yet better this quity shall h the exercise of that a people, slavery as a p the country, w

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citizen of the I WHAT SORT If any one h Boston Journal which Mr. Joh to turn to any ince the outbre ply to Senator the subject, who President of th "The disting what I would de the United State would have them wal God I wou

This was no mage of delibe ourse of Mr. pring he addre ee in a speech "The time h odious, when tr ed; their proper horses, their lar innocent the

ities of this unit such that has been than that has been than the has been the has been than the has been than the has been the h

New Music ers, Oliver Ditt ton, the followi

Chanson a be J. Leybach. La Danza d' by Lucantoni. Cousin et C. Raste, par Jules Stumber Son Stamber Son Stamber Son

The Ne

ession of this I should add, hat it will be unicate to you me of its most Curtis of New cumstances un-nination."

pression of my ghr their Conghr and advancethy to remain on to doubt that and yet, perfinitely before he platform. I a declaration in as to prohibit he people in retoutine the platform of the proposed and their conmand Union men mand Union men met and their conmand Union men de their conmand Union men and their conmand Union men de their conmand their conmand men de their conming so far to oming so far to oming so far to oming so far to oming their conman, their delegater mand, "retour and their conmand their delegater mind," retour and their conmand their delegater mand their delegater mind," retour mand their delegater mand their delegater mand their delegater mind," retour mand their delegater mind," retour mand their men and their delegater mind," retour mand their men and their

the Committee atation from the in of which adof introducing to Leagues of the par re-nomination, if at the polls to see in the past so an doing this, for re-electing to the mited States one e least of whose r of four millions

se to the remarks am very grateful as been accorded by the National the personal com-allow myself to tis to be appro-The Convention ke animated by a country for the nat part I am entis only that part he opinion of the at I am not une I have occupied permitted myself, permitted myself, best man in the connection, of a marked to a com-orses when crossollowed this char-heard—it was tu-

INATIONS. very, and of the on of the colored ne sincerest satis-assing events, as ment in the con-From a review of on of their work affairs are in that tive, and quick to sow the incorrupstice. of the anti-slavery

the present duty platform of 1860 n adopted by two fortnight have met ext PRESIDENT. Mr. Lincoln was ti-slavery direc the party to resist that the Constituty into the Territory free State. Unde ents, the party tha al affairs upon this slavery in the Ter trade, and broug holished slavery oclaimed freedom ve enrolled colors d States, and par e citizenship of pe

ind the loyal slav d toward the abo erating to effect th ventions have b tand on the Sist history of American adical Democracy. red slavery, and the nended to prohibit its to all men absolute

nously nominated in committee, appointed e acceptance of the btained, and in doing

that great mass of the s well as in theory, to anders,—that all men liberty and the pur-g and coste are incom-ught not to be aufferacceptance, says

acceptance, and acceptance, and acceptance, and acceptance are the whole country, and it to country, and it needs of the Constitution to

to exert its power for nection of slavery and tes. The man it has neiple above set furth

as, in part, the basis of its platform, has his "unquali-

fiel and cordial approbation. We now proceed to notice the National Union Con-We now proceed in Baltimore, on the 7th instantrention, which meet an Datelmore, on the 7th instant.
We question whether at any Convention ever held by We question Anti-Slavery Society, or its auxiliaries, the American sentiments of a more radical nature have abolition sentiments of a more radical nature have been uttered. Certainly, none have been more enastically applauded, or more unanimously adopted thesissucary appearance on referring to the proceedings, (a summary of which on referring to the proceedings, (a summary of which we have given elsewhere,) it will be seen that slavery we have given and absorbing topic in the Convenion, and that the extinction of slavery was the object nd desire of all present whether delegates or specta

Covernor Morgan, on calling the Convention to order, declared his conviction that the delegates would der, account in accomplishment of their great mission, nless they resolved that, by an Amendment of the Constitution, slavery should be positively prohibited throughout the United States.

The venerable Dr. R. I. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentocky, while acting as temporary president of the tocky, while acting as temporary president of the convention, declared himself in favor of the employnent of the whole power of the government, both of war and of peace, together with all the practical power of the people, for the utter extermination of sla

The Rev. Mr. RYLEY, a clergyman appointed to ofer prayer in behalf of the Convention, presented tohe Supreme Being an earnest supplication for the everthrow of slavery.

laremer Dennison, on assuming the chair as President of the Convention, reminded the delegates pres ent, that the loyal people of the country authorized expected them to declare, that slavery was at once the cause and the support of the rebellion; that i sonable; that it was incompatible with the rights of humanity; and, therefore, must be made to ase forever in all the States and Territories of the

These sentiments, which called forth the approving arlamations both of the delegates and of the immense adience of spectators, were embodied in the third resolution of the series which constituted the platform of the party. That resolution declares slavery to be the source and strength of the rebellion; ho the to the principles of Republicanism; and that jusfice and the national safety dem and its complete exfination, by means of an Amendment of the Constination which shall terminate, and forever prohibit, savery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United

The Resolutions of the Convention were presented to Mr. Lincoln by a committee as the platform on which he had been unanimously nominated for reelection. The President, while he declined to declare himself upon the platform, as a whole, without preious consideration, unhesitatingly avowed his opin on on the resolution relating to slavery, and said,-"I APPROVE the declaration in favor of so amend-ag the Constitution as to prohibit slavery through-at the nation. Such an amendment would be a fitd necessary conclusion to the success of cause, and would meet and cover all cavils.' clusion to the success of the

"In the joint names of Union and Liberty let us labor to give it LEGAL FORM, and PRACTICAL EF-Thus, from two political parties-and one of them the great national Union party of the nation-the word has gone forth " Let slavery be utterly abolish-

ed and forever prohibited within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States." The word so spoker can not be revoked. The wise, the good, the loyal, Anea" to the righteous decree. This is progress of the content of the righteous decree. This is progress of the content of the righteous decree. This is progress of the content of the righteous decree. This is progress of the content of the righteous decree. This is progress of the content of the righteous decree. This is progress of the content of the righteous decree of any high degree of faith to believe, the cretical and monied circles of society are, the great high law been laid low. It does not call for the cretical of any high degree of faith to believe, the cretical and monied circles of society are, the great high law been laid low. It does not call for the cretical and monied circles of society are, the great high progress of the content of the progression of the cretical and monied circles of society are, the great high the trouble of the content of the progression of the cretical and monied circles of society are, the great high the text of the content of the progression of the cretical and monied circles of society are, the great manufacture country, furnish manifest tokens that the time has at the people of this country.—c. T.

It is our judgment that the recent events in our history, and the present condition of our church and control, when it is his will that every vestige of human slatery among us should be efficied, and that every close the reduction of this great of the services of any thing the progression of the service of the service of the country, will be brought to perceive, also, the expecting the next they complement the progression of the service of the country, will be brought to perceive, also, the expension from the feet of the service of the country, will be brought to perceive, also, the expension of the service of the country, will be brought to perceive, also, the expension of the service of the country, will be brought to perceive, also, the expension of the service of the country, will be brought to perceive, also, the expension of the service of the country, will be brought he natriotic throughout the land, have already said, Amen" to the righteous decree. This is progress indeed! It is more than progress, it is moral revolution. It is, besides, the prelude and the promise of yet better things to come, when the stronghold of inthat a people, who within so short a time have been brought to desire and demand the sweeping away of slavery as a pestilential abomination from the face of those made personally free, the civil rights secured to ble, on the basis of every loyal man, white or black, staring the land and the ballot." The presidential he been cast out must be brought into the house. he negro must be invested with the rights belonging this manhood, and acknowledged before the world a states of the United States .- G. T.

WHAT SORT OF A MAN ANDY JOHNSON IS. If any one has any doubt on this subject, says the losten Journal, in view of the responsible position to the Mr. Johnson is evidently destined, he has but turn to any part of the noble Tennesseean's record the outbreak of the rebellion. In his famous reto Senator Lane of Oregon, in the first debates on subject, when asked what he would do were he the resident of the United States, he said :

The distinguished Senator from Oregon asks me that would do with the rebels, were I President of he United States? I would have them arrested, I could have them tried, and if found guilty, by the ETER LAGON I would have them EXECUTED."

This was no hasty ebullition of feeling, but the lan-Tage of deliberation, as is shown by the unvarying derse of Mr. Johnson ever since. During the last fring he addressed his old neighbors of East Tennesthe in a speech from which we take the following ex-

when traitors must be punished—impoverisheiproperty taken from them, whether it be their their indicate or their negroes, and given to the must be also in the large of the control of the the honest, the loyal, upon whom the calam-this unprovoked and wicked rebellion have

this unprovoked and wicked rebellion have the such crushing weight. It is a brought this war upon us! Let me answer ord, let me speak it so loud that the deafest his multitude can hear me—Slavery! (Hunsoices: 'That's so, that's a God's truth.') k about the Constitution and State rights, seer at the Emancipation Proclamation, and Tyranical assumption of authority, a despotice of opower. Listen to what I now say: all k is the language of treason. The seed of t

and to see. And on the liberal be all the greater when the day of our shall come!"

New Mesic. We have received from the publish-Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Bosto the following pieces of new music :-

Chanson a boire, (Drinking Song) pour piano, par la Danza d' Amore, (The Dance of Love) music

Consin et Cousine, (The Cousins) Schottisch Elé Pole, par Jules Egghard. Shaber Song, music by Kucken, words by George

Slamber Song, music by W. Taubert.

The New York papers reckon the arrival of 60 emigrants at that port this year.

WASHINGTON WILKS, ESO.

During the last three years, the cause of Union and To the Editor of the Liberator Emancipation has had no more able advocate in England, either as a speaker or a journalist, than the genunder the institute of the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, to bring the space which may be necessary in your columns, the space which may be necessary in your columns, the space which may be necessary in your columns, the space which may be necessary in your columns, the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or a property of the space which was a speaker or appear in the London Star, and the author we believe. ican affairs since the breaking out of the war. A col-lection of these articles would prove that no English Let me first refer to the action of the General Conjournalist more completely understands the great isjournalist more completely understands the great issues involved in the present contest between the North lits late sitting in the city of Philadelphia. and the South, or more entirely sympathizes with the objects which the North is seeking to accomplish ference, made a report, of which the following is the through the restoration of the States to their original essential part :integrity. Outside the walls of the British Parliament there is no more accomplished popular platform orator than Washington Wilks. Of all the public speakers we have ever known he is the most ready. On many occusions we have seen him called upon to address large audiences when we knew he could have had no opportunity for preparation; yet he was invariably effective, and never in any instance failed to throw additional light upon the subjects under consideration at the time. We have again and again listened to him while he has been discoursing on the American question in its various aspects, and have not been more surprised by the extent of his knowledge, than delighted by his eloquence, and the enthusiasm he displayed while vindicating the American people, and the institutions they are striving to preserve and perpet-

We have now before us a copy of the Alliance New containing a report of a magnificent oration delivered by Mr. Wilks in the presence of an immense crowd to insert the new Rule into all subsequent editions of ssembled in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the 23d ultimo, in support of a Legislative measure for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks. The speaker had been preceded by an American gentleman, (the Hon. S. L. Carleton,) connected with a body in this country known by the name of the "Sons of Temperance." This circumstance will account for the following beautiful sentences in the opening of the eloquent gentleman's address.

Washington Wilks, Esq., was called on to move the second resolution. He said: Before I read the motion committed to me, allow me to offer for myself, and I am sure it will be for you all, a few words of response to the truly fraternal address we have just heard. Our friend says he is not exactly an Englishman. I can reply, I am not exactly an American (hear); but there reply, I am not exactly an American (hear); but there is so little difference, except that of birthplace, between the Englishman and the American, that I count him a most stupid observer of human nature who does not recognize our unity—(hear.) and I count him the worst foe of human interests who would put enmity between them and us. (Cheers.) Always, and at all times the American is to me, whatever his race or color, whatever the State from which he may happen to come, something more than a man or a friend—most come, something more than a man or a friend—most truly, in all that is most essential to humanity, a brothtruly, in all that is most essential to numanity, a oroting-er—(Cheers); one with us in all that we most cherish, in all that we most boast of and most love; one with us in the glorious heritage our fathers have bequeathed to us; one with us in all the struggles of this present time; and one with us in all the hopes of a better futime; and one with us in all the hopes of a better future. (Applause.) And now that we see a dark cloud resting on their vast and fair land; now that the tempest of hail, of iron, and of fire beats upon their soil—now that the plague of the sword ravages their people, and the Angel of the Lord chastens them for their past sins, and goads them into a noble career, shall we not say to every American whom we may meet, "Friend and brother, God be with you in this fiery trial, and cause the flag of your republic to shine forth more glorious and beautiful than ever—the symbol of freedom, of unity, and of blessings for the human race!" (Loud cheers.)

The feet that sentiments like these have awakened.

The fact that sentiments like these have awakened applauding echoes in meetings, attended by hundreds of thousands of the British people, may serve to show

Admiral Lessoffsky, (the commander of the fleet) in responding to the health of the Emperor and Emendence of gentlemen enforced the duties which would depress of Russia, said :-

"The intelligence will be heard by you with feelings of pleasure, that since emancipation has been proclaimed by His Majesty, the Emperor, not less than four thousand schools have been established by the people themselves. (Applause.) These serfs, who I pel to these neglected portions of the population, and people themselves. (Applause.) These seris, who is regret to say were a short time ago but little more than beasts of burden, have made, of themselves, without of fitting them for the discharge of their functions support of the government, four thousand schools. (Applause.)

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT said :-

"Sir, the Emperor Alexander II. is not only a wise and prudent, but he is a kind-hearted and benevolent prince. By his autocratic word he has performed the most magnificent act of practical philanthropy ever achieved by man or government. \* \* \* \* That he will do all by man or government. \* \* \* That he will do all in his power to improve the condition and promote the welfare of his Polish subjects, may, I think, safely be anticipated of a sovereign who, by the word of his mouth, and from the impulses of a generous heart, has spoken treenty two millions of serfs into freemen and citizens."

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP said :-

The Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP said:—

"The Emperor's late noble act of emancipation at home, and his kind and generous words conveyed in the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff to our own government, have struck a sympathetic and responsive chord in every American heart, as directly and as effectively as if those magnetic wires which are even now in preparation had already been stretched across the Siberian desert, had already been strung along the banks of the Amoor, had already vibrated over Behring; Straits, and as if the living spark had leaped at a bound from the palace of the Czar to the hearts of the American people."

Duke Constantine, the General Admiral of the Russian Navy," Lieut. LUTKE said :-

"I thank you in the name of my Chief for the honor you have done him whose name is proposed. Having been in close intercourse with the Grand Duke, I know his ideas of the American nation. I know him to have been one of the few princes of imperial blood who have been excellent members of the government. That Prince has been in the great act of the Emperor the most native member—the man who supported him the most in the idea of emancipating his serfs (applause)—the man who has been President of the Committee who worked out the question of emancipation."

How true is the promise! "Loose the hands of wick. edness: Undo the heavy burdens: Let the oppressed

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

tleman whose name we have placed above. Mr. Wilks is the principal writer of the editorial articles which Great Britain, a few facts of recent occurrence, calculated to show the position now occupied by the rerithout exception, of those that have discussed Amer- ligious bodies of America, in relation to slavery and

"Loyalty to the Government leads us to accept emancipation whenever and wherever the President proclaims it, or the States decree it; and devotion to truth and to God impels us to bring the controversy to an end in the Church, by adopting a Rule which casuistry cannot distort into a licence for slavery." With a view to the accomplishment of this end,

the Committee recommend to the adoption of the Conference, and of the body at large, such an amendment of the General Rule on Slavery as will have the effect of excluding from membership all persons guilty of "SLAVEHOLDING, BUTING OR SELLING SLAVES."

The yeas and nays were taken on the adoption of this Report amid the breathless attention of the multitude present on the occasion, and the motion was carried by the votes of 190 to 8. The Bishops were instructed to submit the Resolution of the General Conference to the Annual Conferences at their next sessions, and when the requisite number of votes are obtained, they the Society's Discipline. Thus, in the language of a member of the Conference, the largest religious body in the country " will be cleansed from the pollution of slavery, and an effective blow struck at the rebellion and those who sympathize with it."

The General Conference of the African Episcopal Church being also in session in Philadelphia, the Conference of the white clergy sent a deputation to heir colored ministerial brethren, with fraternal greetings, inviting a like deputation in return. A correspondent of the Independent, writing on the 13th May, says-

"To-day, the colored deputation was formally re ceived and greeted by the white men. Five rather fine looking black men walked up the broad aisle of the church, led by a Committee of the Conference, and were successively introduced to Bishop Morris, who in turn introduced them to the Conference, all stand in turn introduced them to the Conference, all stand-ing upon their feet. Next came the addresses of the deputation, which it is no undue praise to say were models of their kind. The Conference at first heard them with dignified repect, then with admiration, and at length with enthusiasm, cheering them to the echo. I am not among those (if there are any such) who es-teem the negro a specimen of humanity a little in ad-vance of all others, but I am free to say that I have solden or never witnessed a like scene in which all vance of an others, but I am free to say that I have seldom or never witnessed a like scene, in which all the speakers displayed more good sense and correct taste than did those three colored men who addressed the Conference. For the time, they were masters of the situation; and men not accustomed to praise the black man's intellect confessed the excellent character of these addresses and the unexcentionable hearing

presented an able Report on the subject of Slavery the reading of which produced a profound sensation." It concluded with the following words :-

"It is our judgment that the recent events in our

In the present Emperor may have interested titles and honors from his predecessors; but no act will render his name so famous in history, or cause his reign to be regarded with more grateful emotions by posterity, than his proclamation of freedom to the serfs in his dominions. It will give him a title more illustrious than any of his predecessors, that of "the Liberator of his people." (Great applause.) volve upon the clergy and people of the North, when the slaves and poor whites of the South should be de-

as members of the great commonwealth. At the invitation of the Assembly, Dr. Thomas, of the Old School Presbyterian Church in Dayton, made a speech, in which he referred to the slowness of the people to learn the lessons which God in his providence had been teaching the nation. Thirty-five years before, the Synod of Cincinnati had passed resolutions on the subject of slavery as strong as those which would be passed by the Assembly at their present sitting. But the people could not then understand what it was the Lord would have them do. They could not see that lying and hypocrisy were bad things. The eyes of the nation had been opened, from the President down to the lowest citizen. The bayonet had been the rough instrument employed for the purpose. There was yet much prejudice against the colored skin, and this must be overcome, for black and

white were alike the sheep of the Great Shepherd. And all this took place in the town which was the home of the arch-traitor Vallandigham,-where, thirty years before, the life of a minister was threatened for daring to speak on the subject of slavery in the lecture-room attached to the church in which the Assembly was then sitting. Some of the gentlemen of the town-the supporters of Vallandigham, intended to remove to Canada, under the impression that when

Haven, and Dr. Kirk of Boston.

Dr. Bacon in the course of his address said, that the condition of the country had rendered it necessary that such a war as that which is now raging should

edness: Undo the heavy burdens: Let the oppressed go free: Break every yoke. Then shall thy light break forth as the morning; and thine health shall spring forth speedily; thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward."

"It must needs have been. For, by this prolougation of the conflict, God has been educating the nation to the full recognition of the unity of the human race; he has been educating the nation to the full recognition of the unity of the human race; he has been educating the nation of the principles on which our institutions of government are founded; he has been educating the nation, withal, to a righteous abhorrence of that type and style of Christianity which undertook to make the Gospel sanction the vilest forms of oppression. We had a Christianity in this country, dominant in some parts of it, which made Christ the minister of sin. We

had Christian ministers writing books and essays and dissertations to show that Christianity was better than infidelity, because it required a positive revelation against the natural instincts and the natural conscience of mankind to justify slavery. That while infidelity could not justify slavery, Christianity could, was a regular piece of instruction in the churches of the Southern States—and not in the churches of the Southern States—and not in the churches of all denominations that were found there. It was Presbyterian orthodoxy; and at the time of the schism, the question, in the South, between the Old School and the New School, was a question as to which of the two was the most loyal to the grand institution of slavery. And not only the Presbyterian churches, but the Episcopal churches, the Methodist churches, the Baptist churches, the Methodist churches, the Baptist churches, and all other sects or denominations that existed in the South, existed there on condition of their swearing allegiance to slavery, and proving by holy texts of Scripture that God had created the accursed race of Ham to be the slaves of the white men, and expressing devout thankfulness to God for his benevolence in creating negroes for white men's convenience! Now, when God had permitted this war to begin, was it possible for it to end, think you, till such time as the entire nation should have been educated into an intense and everlasting abhorrence of that kind of Christianity."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW REPEALED.

The House of Representatives, Monday, passed the bill repealing the fugitive slave law by a vote of eighty-two to fifty-eight. The bill had already passed the Senate, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become effectual. Viewed in all its aspects the fugitive slave law was probably the worst law ever enacted by the American Congress. There is no light two to fifty-eight. The bill had already passed the Senate, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become effectual. Viewed in all its aspec into an intense and evertaining absorbed kind of Christianity."

Dr. Kirk said, that in addition to the terrible con-

flict which was saturating the soil of America with

"There is a great moral battle going on. And let every man, woman, and child, in the presence of their God, and in the light of a coming eternity, take their stand, and say where they mean to be found. You cannot remain neutral. The principles at war are too profound, too vast, too vital, to admit of that. Every person in this country must say whether he is a person. profound, too vast, too vital, to admit of that. Every person in this country must say whether he is an aristocrat or a democrat—a democrat, I mean, in the Bible sense of the term. We are coming to have a new democratic party—a democratic party that believes in man and in manhood: not a democratic party that believes in using power to crush the weak; not a democratic party that believes in using power to put the negro, or any other human being, under foot; but a democratic party that believes in educating and elevating a man, and then clothing him with all the rights that God has given him, and making a society of free men, and not a society of whom a part shall be slaves."

In another part of his speech the reversed spectal.

In another part of his speech the reverend gentle

man said:—

A word, now, on a point that Mr. Thompson alluded to. It is one full of solemn responsibility. The battle we are fighting in the field is but a plow-share. The sowing-time is to come. There will be on the hands of this people a vast work of reconstruction. My earnest entreaty is that enlightened men will disseminate right principles on the whole subject all over the land. Let us, in prayer, weigh the question of what we shall do with the negro, and ask intelligent men to go through the length and breadth of the country, and tell the people about it. And, in closing, let me say, the negro must vote; a political career must be opened to the negro; and then America will rise to her true place among the nations of the earth."

I will couclide with a quotation from the Mosesco.

I will conclude with a quotation from the Messag of his Excellency, Governor Wm. A. Buckingham the Legislature of Connecticut, May 4th; a message, which, for the nobleness of its sentiments, deserves the highest admiration.

"Slavery is not dead. Its life is in the custody of its

The events of the past, urge us to adopt some measure which shall terminate in favor of freedom that controversy which must ever exist so long as a part of the nation remains free and a part enslaved.

This duty is pressed upon our consideration under circumstances which admonish us that it cannot be neglected without danger; and that it can now be performed without violating any vested rights, in the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, according to the provisions of that instrument, which will ing to the provisions of that instrument, which will secure to the National Government supreme contro

secure to the National Government supreme control over the whole subject of slavery.

We know not the design of God with reference to the future of our nation; but when we look at the position of gathered armies of American citizens who, while we are in the midst of our deliberations, may be while we are in the midst of our deliberations, may be contending in death-struggles for the preservation or the dissolution of the American Union; and when we call to mind the principles of equity and righteousness which lie at the foundation of his government, and the order with which it is administered; we may believe that he is now giving us a rare opportunity of enforcing the claims of law and order by conquering a peace, and a favorable occasion to establish justice and form a more perfect union.

Let us embrace this opportunity and perform these duties with humble confidence that, under the guidance of the King of kings, this revolution will carry the nation onward in the path of prosperity, intelligence, and influence, and upward to a higher level of freedom, civilization, and Christianity, where every-citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, of whatever tribe, or race, or nation, shall

gnorant, of whatever tribe, or race, or nation, shall be protected in all the inalienable rights which God has given him, under our national emblem of liberty, union, and power."

The events I have recorded will, I think, be regard ed by the friends of the slave as encouraging "Signs of the Times." GEORGE THOMPSON. Boston, June 13, 1864.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

Thanks to the persevering earnestness of a few no ble and earnest men in the present Congress, we seem to have arrived at the day and hour when the Fugi tive Slave Law is to die. The action of the Senate on its repeal, several weeks since, was favorable; yet the Senate refused to touch the old law of 1793. On Monday last, the question came to a vote in the House of Representatives, with the following result ;-but let us first give the House bill, as voted on, and the beseen that two sections of the law of 1793 are in-

cluded, and that the repeal of those sections and of the execrated law of 1850 was carried by 82 yeas to 58 nays,—a majority of 24 for the bill:—

"Be it enacted, &c., That sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled 'An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' passed February 12, 1793, and an act entitled 'An Act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," passed September 18, 1850, be, and the same are herebe repealed."

The vate was as follows as we find it would be supplemented.

Bellie MIen Calvin Patnam Calvin Patnam Patn

e repealed."

The vote was as follows, as we find it recorded in Mary May Barah R. May Sarah R. May Sarah R. May Sarah R. May S. H. Cowing Win, (Mass.,) Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair (W. Va.,) Baffum Raulwell Boyd, Branderee, Ambrose W. Clark, Thomps Raulwell, Branderee, Bra the daily papers,—Democrats being in italics:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ashley, Baldwin, (Mass.) Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair (W. Va.,) Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis (Md.,) Davis (N. Y.,) Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa;) Hubbard, (Ct.,) Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg (Mich.,) Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller (N. Y..) Moorhead, Morrill, Morris (N. Y..) Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Morton, O'Neill (Pa.,) Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Rice (Mass.) Rice (Me.,) Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Webster, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—82.

Nays—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Baldwin the daily papers,-Democrats being in italies :

Whatey, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—82.

Nays—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Baldwin (Mich.) Bliss, Brooks, Brown (Wis.,) Chandler, Cofforth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Edgarton, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris (Ill.,) Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Kalifleisch, Keenan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Miller (Pa.,) Morris (Ohio.) Morrison, Odell, O'Neill (Ohio.) Pendleton, Pruyn, Radford, Robinson, Rollins (Mo.) Ross, Smithers, Steele (N. J.,) Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood—58.

What shall be said of the fact that at this day, after

What shall be said of the fact that, at this day, after John B. Bailey nore than three years of war levied by Slavery, with Ab'm Folsom more than three years of war levied by Slavery, with the purpose to subvert and destroy our government and country, fifty-eight representatives of the people can be found to vote against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law? Those men, it will be seen, with a single exception, call themselves Democrats; and we may infer what the country is to expect from that party, if it should ever be suffered to obtain ascendancy again, under its present leaders, or others of the same infamous stamp. It will be observed that not one solitary Democrat, so called, voted for the repeal!

But the party, and character, and object of the vote is manifest enough. In view of the near approach of the Chicago Nominating Convention, it would never do to suffer the party ranks to wear a divided appearance; and hence the cheerful readiness with which these fifty-eight knaves or tools—for under the one character or the other is every one of that base group

these fifty-eight knaves or tools—for under the one character or the other is every one of that base group to be reckoned—come up to the black work demanded of them. Heaven send them defeat and life-long ignominy; to be abhorred, distrusted, and rejected by the A. D. Manson H. H. Brigham

It is reported from New Orleans that General Banks, relieved of military command by General Canby, is to be military governor of Louisiana. It is only two or three months since General Banks caused Michael Hahn to be installed civil governor, amid the roar of cannon and the playing of Hail Columbia. Does Banks now mean to take away from Hahn what he gave him then? or is Hahn expected to give back his power into the hands whence he received it? or can there be civil and military governors, both in authority at the same time? and if so, which is the higher power? and what about the election held by General Banks, in which Governor Hahn was chosen?

If that election was genuine, and the work of the people, then General Banks would commit an outrage upon them by accepting the post of military governor; if it was a sham, then General Banks, who was its author, is certainly not a fit man to send as military governor, a position in which sound judgment, and sober, mature statesmanship are required.

Meantime, the question remains, which is the true Dromio in this new Comedy of Errors—which is the Governor of Louisiana—Governor Hahn, or Governor Banks? The unlucky people of New Orleans owe, it would seem, a divided duty; unlike the personages in Shakspeare's play, who were puzzled by the likeness of two servants, these Louisianians find themselves unable to distinguish master from man, and know not whether Dromio is Antipholus or Antipholus Dromio.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. pts into the Treasury, from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1864. Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge, \$100 00 Wendell Phillips, donation,
Mrs. Caroline R. Putnam, Salem, to redeem pledge,
Collection at Old Colony Anti-Slavery 130 00 5 00

8 50 Society, Plymouth, Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery So-ciety, on account of pledge, B. Place, Boston, to redeem 20 00 pledge, Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord, Mass., 20 George J. Adams, Providence, for two

pledges, R. W. Henshaw, Boston, Samuel May, Jr., to redeem pledge, W. P. Garrison, W. P. Garrison, Mehitable Haskell, Gloucester, Dr. J. Lewis, Waltham, Benj. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg, Bourne Spooner, Plymouth, May 4. Mrs. Mary May, Boston, to redeem 50 00

pledge, 50
" 31. For collections and donations at the New England A. S. Convention, 408
EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer. 408 89

At New England A. S. Convention, May, 1864. W. W. Dutcher, Hopedale, Mrs. M. A. Dutcher, "Benj. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg, J. M. Aldrich, Fall River, Martha Smith, Plainfield, Ct., David L. and L. Maria Child, \$25 00 25 00 25 00 David L. and L. Maria Child,
Samuel May, Jr., Leicester,
George Thompson, Esq.,
Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Falls, R. I.,
William Ashby, Newburyport,
Perley King, Danvers,
Ab'm Folsom, Boston,
Samuel Barrett, Concord,
S. R. Urbino, Boston,
M. H. Pool, Abington,
Robert R. Crosby, Boston,
A. B. Francis, A. B. Francis, C. C. McLauthlin, Friend,
A. P. Putnam,
J. P. Harriman, Illinois, Susan Anthony,
"To help kill Slavery,"
H. Damon,

PLEDGES At New England A. S. Convention, May, 1864. E. D. and Anna T. Draper, Hopedale, \$100 00 Wendell Phillips, Wendell Philips,
Mary May,
Jane Wendte,
Clark Greenman, Mystic, Ct.
Edmonia-Lewis,
Harriette M. Carlton,
O. Leite M. G. Julian Harney, A. M. McPhail, Jr., Noah Shaw, George W. Stacy, Charles C. Sawyer, Maria B. Clapp,

COLLECTIONS tee of New England A. S. Conver

nance Commillee of New England A. 2
tion, May, 1864; for expenses of sam
r King 1 00 Hannah S. A.
7hite 1 00 Z. H. Spooner
1 Hayward 1 00 S. G. Gilmore
anwood 1 00 Rodney Moore
ly, Jr., 1 00 B. J. B.
h Willard, Jr., 1 00 John V.
dams 1 00 Wm. Boynton
Allen 1 00 Earl Boynton Earl Boynton Joseph Merrill John Howe Susan Anthony H. W. Anthony H. W. Anthony
Miss Day
Mary C. Sawyer
Phebe A. Cartland
E. H. Merrill
A. B. Morey
Two friends,
Mr. Willis
P. C. Wheeler
John Whiting
Joshua Coolidge
A. M. Chase Edwin Thompson James Hutchinson J. T. Sargent S. R. Calthrop, A. M. Chase 1 00 Mrs. C. Bannister
10 00 J. T. Everett
1 00 A. B. R.
1 00 A. A. Gifford
1 00 S. Turner
1 00 Henrietta Sargent
1 00 Melzar Sprague
1 00 Sarah Jane Easton Abby Hutchinson Edmund Quincy E. D. Draper Parker Pillsbury Caroline R. Putnam Edmund Q. Putnam Elijah Hobart Lucinda L. Jameson Sarah J. Nowell Sarah W. Magill Abby A. Bennett Rebecca Howland Mrs. Bacon Geo. Fred. Sums
S. Dodge
S. A. Tarr
A. F. Young
R. C. Waterston
J. Waters
S. N. Breed
Jos. Kingman
L. W. Reed
Susan B. Mason L. W. Reed Susan B. Mason L. B. P. Maria S. Page Edw'd B. Perkins A. Allen F. H. Henshaw B. F. Hutchinson A. Fairbanks Jehiel Claffin A. Fairbanks
Jebiel Claffin
C. K. Whipple
Abner S. Taylor
Mrs. John Franc
E. D. Andrews
Moses Wilmarth
M. Halliburton
M. Paine
Ada Whiton
Amicus
Geo. W. Carnes

Amicus
Geo. W. Carnes
Hannah C. Holmes
Bourne Spooner
Sarah J. Davee
Nath'l B. Spooner
J. B. Pierce
E. H. Heywood
W. L. Garrison
Cash, and "Friend
in various sums.

GROVE MEETING IN MICHIGAN.-The friends of reform will hold a meeting in G. K. Wilbor's Grove, one mile south-west of the village of Farmington, Oakland Co., Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, the 2d and 3d days of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., each day.
H. C. WRIGHT of Boston, Mass., G. B. STERBINS of

Rochester, N. Y., and MosEs HULL of Battle Creek, Mich.,

A general invitation is hereby given. Homes will be provided for strangers.

In behalf of the Committee,

NORTON LAPHAM. A. L. POWER, G. K. WILBOR,

NOTICE-The friends of Reform and Progress will hold a meeting in King's Grove, near Burton Square, Ge-anga Co., O., commencing the last Saturday in June, and continuing through the following Sabbath.

from the East on that occasion. R. H. OBER.

We should be glad to see some of our radical reformers

A. T. POSS will speak In Harwich, on Sunday, 19th, and in the vicinity during the week. In North Dennis, on Sunday, 26th.

Died, in the city of New York, May 5, at the residence of his sons-in-law, (Dr. J. P. Mann and Mr. C. E. Adams,) Mr. Robert Furnan, aged 67. His remains were

As one of the earliest, most consistent, and whole-hearted anti-slavery men that has lived among us, this notice in the Liberator may not be amiss. Knowing him as I did, I do not believe that any anti-slavery truth was ever presented to his mind a second time before it was heartily

He loved his church and the favor of his friends and neighbors, but he loved the cause of the oppressed more. The poorest fugitive was always received at his house with

welcome fit for a king or a conqueror.

He belonged to the old "Liberty Party" of Western New York when the voters might be counted on one's fingers. Not being a public speaker or writer, he was never conspicuous at anti-slavery meetings, but no truer friend of the slave ever lived and died in our ranks.

Another characteristic very prominent was his business integrity. He would have gone hungry and cold rather than fail to meet any pecuniary obligation that he had in-curred, whether bound legally or not.

Men who did not like the organized church very much have frequently said he was the only honest church-member they ever knew, and that he really some times "beat the golden rule." Another one remarked when he died, that he "thought about the last of that kind of men had

gone, and there was heaven in him.",

No one not knowing him intimately could understand the loving, forgiving spirit which always animated him. Even when greatly injured, and his confidence most cruelly betrayed, as it was in several instances in his life, and his honest earnings wrested from him under the garb of friendship, he never indulged a bitter thought, but went on in his own honest way, giving a helping hand wherever he could to those who needed, and blessing all by his loving and gentle spirit .- Communicated.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, in an interesting delineaon of the character of Mr. Furman, published in a Syracuse paper, says :-

"Mr. Furman was a true philanthropist. He longed to see the human family delivered from ignorance, vice and misery. He hated tyranny and oppression of every kind, and was one of the earliest, most consistent and de-

voted anti-slavery and temperance men. He was an ardent lover of his country. The impious attempt of the Southern aristocrats to take the life of our republic filled him with horror. The first call of our President for volunteers to protect the capital of the nation roused him, forgetful of his age and infirmities, to rush forward and enrol his name at the head of the list of patriots that were ready to offer their lives in the cause of Union and Liberty. The wish of his heart was, that he might live to see the overthrow of this rebellion, the entire subjugation of the wicked men who had instigated it, and the extirpation of slavery-the bitter root of all this evilslavery, which has quenched the love of country in the bo-soms of the Southern lords and their retainers, utterly depraved their morals, and made them capable of the blackest crimes, that have ever been perpetrated by man.

But the chief excellencies of Mr. Furman were conspic ous in private life. He was one of the most unselfish of men, single-hearted and manly. He despised all shams, and was incapable of doing anything merely for effect of applause. His hospitality was most generous; friends, acquaintances and strangers were cordially welcomed to his But it was his great delight to be in the bosom of his family. Never did an unkind word, scarcely an impatient one, escape him there. He ruled his household by love. His attachment to his children grew stronger to the last. Often did he exclaim, 'It seems as if no man was so rich as I am. I have an unbounded store of wealth in the love

my children show to me, and the love I feel for them! And he was permitted to have all his loved once about him during his last distressed sickness. Thus has departed another of the fathers of our city. May the sons emulate their virtues; not fall below them

in any; if possible, excel them in every respect." Portrait of William Lloyd Garrison.

THE subscriber has in preparation a large and elegant lithographic Portrait of Mr. Garrison, from an original orayon drawing by Thomas M. Johnston, which he believes he is safe in asserting will be, in all respects, the most satisfactory portrait of this distinguished advocate of impartial freedom ever offered to the public.

Size of print 21 by 27 inches. Price 31.50 for India Proof copies, which will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receint of price. A liberal discount to agents.

CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

A. J. GROVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, St. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Special attention given to securing and collecting aims for Eastern Merchants. References : WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., Boston.
A. L. PAINE, Esq., Suffolk Bank, do.
FARWELL, FIELD & Co., Chicago, Illinois
STEVENS & BARNUM, Washington, D. C.

TWO VALUABLE PAMPHLETS. TIWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Amer

ican Anti-Slavery Society, for the year ending May 1, 1861.
PROCEEDINGS of the American Anti-Slavery Society at its Third Decade, held in the city of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1863. With an Appendix; and a catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in America, from 1750 to

of Anti-Slavery Passackers and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office,
Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office,
221 Washington Street, Boston.

Price, Fifty cents each pamphlet; for which a copy of
either will be sent by mail, as may be directed.

May 20.

GAS FIXTURES. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mesers. H. B. Stanwood & Co's, new Mesers. Shever, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, the work being too heavy for his physical strength, and is now prepared to do all manner of JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES,

n the most careful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stopped, das Fixtures done over, and Gas Glasses of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Portics.
Shop under the Mariboro' Hotel. Orders may be left at Mesars. Hall & Stowell's Provision Store, 132 Charles street, Boston.

NELSON L. PERKINS.
Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.

Boston.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 30—ly BOARDING.

M. R.S. R. A. SMITH would inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken house No. 42, Grove Street, Boston; where Board, transient and permanent, may be obtained on reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage, is respectfully solicited.

Boston, May 7.

Mr. Philbrick seems to have been the subject of

nsiderable criticism, of late, because he thinks it

ot best to sell to the negroes large quantities of land

hem smaller wages per day than laborers get in New

England. After such observations as I have been able

to make here, I am satisfied that the negroes are quite

as well paid for the same work as our Northern agri-

cultural laborers, and in some cases better. In fact,

seans of living which he gives them besides-in the

hape of perquisites-such as land to cultivate, houses

nimals and implements to cultivate their land, milk

for all their families, cheap goods, or goods at cheap rates, &c. &c.; besides the free schools which he fur-

nishes, and the school-houses which he is about to put

up. I feel respect and gratitude for and to Mr. Phil-

brick whenever I think of the many things which he

has done for this long-oppressed people. His views

may be right or otherwise in regard to selling the ne-

groes large tracts of land at less than market price.

If it would be better for the negroes to have the

and given them, if it would in any measure be a res-

titution for past oppression, I would certainly be in

favor of it. But it seems to me it would be much

like giving our children unlimited means without their

knowing the value thereof. If the land should be so

disposed of, I have no doubt that those Yankees who

are anxious to have it would be able to get it from

the negroes at less than they could buy it for at auc

tion: and that much of it would soon pass out of their

hands, and really do them little good. I believe Mr

Philbrick's plan is to secure the negroes homesteads,

and land enough to secure them a living, and then let

To be sure, it may be said this plan is the result of

the love of money on the part of Mr. P.; and I know

would be best for me or my children were we in the

"BREAK UP YOUR FALLOW GROUND."

The following is an extract from a sermon by Rev

H. W. Beecher, delivered at Plymouth Church,

Brooklyn, Sunday, April 10, and reported in the New

It is true that in regard to nations it would be

better if there could be such education that one step of improvement should develop out of former at-

culcate war, or justify revolution, we never do it as though that was an instrument of growth. No man ever supposed that the plow was the cause of growth. The office of the plow is to prepare the seed-bed; and when that is prepared, growth takes place by

and when that is prepared, growth takes place by the influence of the soil and of the sun. It is only

old, in national life, that you can educate people

out we do hold that when nations are hide-bound

when they are fallow, when the surface of society is natted with wiry roots, wars and revolutions are o

the nature of plowing, and serve to prepare a state of community out of which afterward justice may

o chance for reformation if the people desired it-

interests in mild ways, it was found that the proces

would be so slow that a hundred years would be required to do what was accomplished in ten. And

although revolution was an evil, the state not revo-lutionized was a greater one, a thousand-fold. Al-though the murders and the shedding of blood by

war made the nations of the earth stagger with horror; and although the amount of suffering war made the nations of the earth stagger with horror; and although the amount of suffering which was caused was terrific; yet the suffering which otherwise would have succeeded during the next hundred years would have been infinitely greater than all the momentary suffering of the rev-

ution. This process of plowing with the red-hot

nents; and it has been making them, until to-day

French Revolution, which was a terrible punishment, but which was a punishment that had blessings

just as we choose; and the Czar of Russia is now

studying the prosperity of all his people, and especially of those that are lowest down. Thus he is

avoiding revolution, by taking away the causes of it. And he is exhibiting a model of wisdom to all na-

growing in our midst that needed uprooting; but we

would not plow our own ground, and so God is plow-ing it for us. We are in the midst of a plowing now. And although it is terrible; although it drains the

land of its wealth, and drains it of life; and although

ger; yet all these dangers, if they should be ful-

filled, would not be so great a mischief as the simple existence and perpetuity of such organized and le-

alamity that can befal the exterior fabric of society

so great as benumbing the national conscience.

deadening the spirit of humanity, degrading man-kind, and teaching men to be contented with the degradation of mankind. That which lowers the

sacredness of man is the greatest evil that can visit a nation; for a nation is made rich by its manhood,

and is poor when manhood in it is at a discount.

subdued our own weeds, we were not wise, and now

God is doing it for us. We should have held our own plow, if we did not want such a Plowman.

back. He takes a straight line, and goes from end to end of the field; and where once he has turned over the sod, it will not stir again. God's plowshare.

hot, is scorehing the very roots of slavery; and I do

although agitations are in some respects bad, yet, where the evils which they are designed to overcome

I declare to you that, so far as we now can judge,

it carries many possible dangers and threats of da

galized wrong as affliets this nation

We, ourselves, might have taken

We can either plow for ourselves, or be plowed,

row, and immunities may thrive.

The French nation was so bound up in the feudal

by war, or that you can increase the immunia people, and their sense of justice, by revolu

It is true that all national improvement

FRANCIS HINCKLY.

Faithfully yours,

places of the negroes.

them take their chance in the market if they wish for

to live in, pasture for animals, manure for land-use o

what he pays them is mostly over and above the

THE

WASHI

ROBERT

French Continues of February 16 pm. International to the proceed, (restricted to the proceed, (restricted to the proceed)

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WM. LLOY

VOI

Refuge

voice within; we count the people In such hours,

they doubt the of fore are ready to No man in the rank for a long tion, than Willi looked on as a ti

old, who spake a Hosts, fearing ne nor death; but to say. He has star, whose light tain than the light

EV

# Poetry.

### SHAKSPEARE.

"Who claims our Shakspeare from that realm unknown, Beyond the storm-vexed islands of the deep, Where Genoa's deckless caravels were blown Her twofold Saint's-day let our England keep ; Shall warring allens share her holy task?' The Old-World echoes ask.

O land of Shakspeare ! ours with all thy past, Till these last years that make the sea so wide ; Think not the jar of battle's trumpet-blast Has dulled our aching sense to joyous pride In every noble word thy sons bequeati The air our fathers breathed!

War-wasted, haggard, panting from the strife, Live o'er in dreams the Poet's faded life, Come with fresh lilies in our fevered hands To wreathe his bust, and scatter purple flowers,— Not his the need, but ours !

We call those poets who are first to mark Through earth's dull mist the coming of the dawn,-Who see in twilight's gloom the first pale spark, While others only note that day is gone; For him the Lord of light the curtain rent That veils the firmament.

The greatest for its greatness is half known, As in that world of Nature all outgrown Where Calaveras lifts his awful pin And cast from Mariposa's mountain wall Nevada's cataracts fall.

Vet heaven's remotest orb is partly ours. Throbbing its radiance like a beating heart; In the wide compass of angelic powers The instinct of the blindworm has its part ; So in God's kingliest creature we behold The flower our buds infold.

With no vain praise we mock the stone-carved name Stamped once on dust that moved with pulse and breath As thinking to enlarge that amplest fame Whose undimmed glories gild the night of death; We praise not star or sun; in these we see Thee, Father, only Thee !

Thy gifts are beauty, wisdom, power, and love; We read, we reverence on this human soul,-Earth's clearest mirror of the light above,-Plain as the record on Thy prophet's scroll, When o'er his page the effluent splendors poured, Thine own. " Thus saith the Lord !

This player was a prophet from on high, Thine own elected. Statesman, poet, sage, For him Thy sovereign pleasure passed them by,-Sidney's fair youth, and Raleigh's ripened age, Spenser's chaste soul, and his imperial mind Who taught and shamed mankind.

Therefore we bid our hearts' Te Deum rise Nor fear to make Thy worship less divine And hear the shouted choral shake the skies, Counting all glory, power, and wisdom Thine,-For Thy great gift Thy greater name adore, d praise Thee evermore!

In this dread hour of Nature's utmost need, Thanks for these unstained drops of freshening dew ! Oh, while our martyrs fall, our heroes bleed, Keep us to every sweet remembrance true, Till from this blood-red sunset springs new-born Our Nation's second morn

### THREE SONNETS. FIRST SONNET.

She has gone down! They shout it from afar, Kings, Nobles, Priests—all men of every race, Whose lingering clogs Time's swift, relentless pace. Rebellion, smitten with Rebellion's sword, Anarchy, done to death by slavery-Of Ancient Right arrogant enemy. Beneath a hideous cloud of civil war-Strife such as heathen slaughterers had abhorred. The lawless band, who would call no man lord, Her rabble rule's licentious tyranny. In the fierce splendor of her insolent morn, She has gone down, the world's eternal scorn !

She has gone down ! Woe for the world and all Its weary workers looking from afar To the clear rising of that hopeful star-Star of redemption to each weeping thrall Of Power decrepit, and of Rule outworn! Beautiful dawning of that blessed morn, Which was to bring leave for the poor to live To work and eat, to labor and to thrive, And righteous room for all who nobly strive. She has gone down! Woe for the panting world, ts path of progress sternly hurled! Land of sufficient harvests for all dearth. Home of all highest hopes-Time's richest birth ; Woe for the promised land of the whole earth!

THIRD SONNET. Triumph not, fools, and weep not, ye faint-hearted; Have ye believed that the divine decree Of Heaven had given this people o'er to perish? Have ye believed that God would cease to cherish This great New World of Christian liberty? And that our light forever had departed? Nay-by the precious blood shed to redeen The nation from its selfishness and sin, By each true heart that burst in hely strife. Leaving its kindred hearts to break through life ; By all the tears that will not cease to stream Forever, every desolate home within, We will return to our appointed place,

First in the vanguard of the human race ! FRANCES ANN KEMBLE London, 1864.

## A LAYMAN'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

As other men have creeds, so I have mined I keep the holy faith in God, in man, And in the angels ministrant between I hold the one true church of all true souls ; Whose churchly zeal is neither bread nor wine Nor laying on of hands, nor holy oil. But only the ancinting of God's grace.

I hate all kings, and caste, and rank of birth; For all the sons of men are sons of God; Nor limps a beggar but is nobly born ; Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor czar a crown, That makes him less or more than just a man.

I love my country and her righteons cause : dare not keep me silent of her sin; And after Freedom, may her bells ring Peace ! I love one woman with a holy fire,

Whom I revere as priestess of my house; I stand with wondering awe before my babes Till they rebuke me to a nobler life ; I keep a faithful friendship with my friend, loyally I serve before myself : I lock my lips too close to tell a lie; I wash my hands too white to touch a bribe; I owe no man a debt I cannot pay, Save only of the love men ought to owe.

Withal, each day, before the blessed Heaven, I open wide the chambers of my soul, And pray the Holy Ghost to enter in. Thus reads the fair confession of my faith So crossed with contradictions by my life,

That now may God forgive the written lie Yet still, by help of Him who helpeth men, I face two worlds, and fear not life nor deat O Father! lead me by Thy hand! Amen.

# The Liberator.

### at a smaller price than to others, and because he pays PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION.

EDITOR LIBERATOR-I have, as one of the people, objections to President Lincoln; objections that seem to me fundamental in morals and in government. Abraham Lincoln came into office with a faith that has vitiated his administration during the whole term

1. He believed that although slavery is morally wrong, yet that wrong was to be repented of gradu-Hence his opposition to immediate emancing tion in Missouri, and in all the border States. He does this stubbornly in view of the fact that immediate emancipation has been a success everywhere; and should this notion of his encourage gradualism in Kentucky, that gradualism will be to us a great calamity. The lingering curse protracted, the minds of the people will continue to be corrupted, the capitalist and enterprising mechanic will pass over our State to go where the curse is removed, and where enterprise will quickly spring up.

2. He believed that in this country the colored man, however loyal, faithful and courageous, ought not to have equal rights with the white man. This has given birth to abortive policies of expatriation, and helped keep up an ungodly prejudice against the colored man in the army and among the people at home. The slaveholding prejudice follows the poor man to the camp, the kraal, the plantation, to the grave. Can we ask a Christian people to support a man whose teaching and policy corrupt society, and that too in the point of natural justice? Is this the "honest Abe" (?) who will not give to an innocent man the just deser of his honest deportment ?- such as he would give to another man with the circumstance of a lighter com-

3. He believed that under the Constitution of the United States, the slaves of the master ought to be returned or delivered up, and that, therefore, in his own words, "the South ought to have a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law." Perhaps this notion of his is one strong reason why our present Fugitive Slave Act is not repealed, and we are kept a nation of slave-catchers.

4. He believed, and now believes, that, under the Constitution, the master has a right of property in the slave, and if that slave is called into government service, the government ought to give compensation

This notion of his, and his offer of compensation, actually keep up the price of slaves, and the strength of slavery, here in Kentucky, beyond what the natural effects of the war would produce. Perhaps some one will say, "What if these things do follow—is not the by rude wars, nor by revolution. And when we in-President right?" I think not. I believe the framers of our Constitution did do that which they knew would let the slave trade live twenty years. They thought they could not prevent that-they did not intend to give it any legal sanction. So they did not intend to give slavery in the States any legal sanction—they intended, that if the slave escaped, the mastrone growth, that the plow is useful. And so we do no ter should get him as his escaped horse-by his own efforts, and at his own expense; and in time of a national call, the slave (if any such were held) should be like the apprentice, subject to the national call, and no more compensation for the one than the other. Nor should there be any hesitatancy in calling

out the one more than the other; for when the thirteen articles of confederation were abolished, and with them State sovereignty, the design was, that the "firm national government" should have power to call out every "person" in the nation of suitable age and strength

Suppose it be true that the President is a sincere man: yet, if he is tied by false notions, and emasculated by deference to the Slave Power, is it wise to suffer a whole nation to be wrecked in waiting upon a man who cannot foresee and guide, but who, from imbecility, has to drift with events? Such is not the President we need for such a time as this.

JOHN G. FEE.

## FRUITS OF FREEDOM.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, May 23, 1864. DRAR AND REVERED FRIEND-Having been on this island some six weeks, (in the employ of Mr. E.

S. Philbrick,) long enough at least to get a superficial view of affairs, I felt moved to write you a few lines,

France is one of the most prosperous of nations, and has as auspicious a future as any country or nation in Europe. And its bright career started with the not doubting that you might like to hear even my view of matters in this vicinity.

In the first place, I felt quite astonished on finding myself in South Carolina. The idea that I, a Garrimian Abolitionist, should be quietly moving about in sonian Abolitionist, should be quietly moving about in this home of the hottest of all the fire-eaters—where dwelt the Calhouns and the Rhetts and the Brookses, with all their minions—was really quite marvellous to me. Four years ago, and even less, I had no hope of living to eat the day when each a least live in the course. He chose the better course. He living to see the day when such as I could live in this has set his seris free. He is seeking to make the region. But thanks to Him who rules the destinies of men, the change has come; and I despair not of yet absolute monarch could be expected to do it, to be seeing the father of the great movement which has wrought this mighty change-even yourself-freely

uttering his sentiments on this soil.

It has occurred to me several times, of late, that it It has occurred to me several times, of late, that it would afford you great happiness to look on the present changed, happy and hopeful aspect of affairs here. My observations have been limited, of course, but on the plantations immediately surrounding me, faults, we had terrible weeds, that needed turning faults, we had terrible weeds, that needed turning the surrounding me, and the surrounding me. the negroes seem the happiest people I ever saw. I know it would rejoice your heart to look on them. Their perfectly jolly faces and incessant jesting, when congregated together, are really refreshing. Many of their countenances show great natural intelligence and nobility of character. I have been very agreeably disappointed in their appearance in these respects. I am told, however, that they appear very differently from two years ago-that their improvement lias been almost miraculous. I began to wonder how men of so much dignity and energy could be kept in slavery. The answer I received was, that they had greatly changed since slavery. Of course, they are still very ignorant and debased in many respects; yet a greater aptitude for learning I never saw. And, after all, it is quite laughable to see that conservative trait, so common everywhere, showing itself among this peoNothing can be worse for a nation than to stand on
ple—I mean the aversion to change old habits and
the degradation of humanity; and all the prosperity implements for new and improved ones. Their agri-cultural tools are of the rudest and clumsiest kind, yet growing on dunghills. Although wisdom should cultural tools are of the rudest and clumsiest kind, yet it is very hard to make them believe they are not the have taught us to have plowed our own field, and it is very hard to make them believe they are not the very best. Time and example alone can overcome this. They express great admiration at results that follow in the train of a Yankee laborer and mechanic.

God is a good Husbandman, and—thanks be to him
They have for so many generations worked blindly,
—when he puts his hand to the plow, he never looks and without inducement to see, that they are vastly behind New England people in all, or nearly all, manual operations. It will help them greatly in these respects to have Northern people settle among them. Then the whole agricultural management here is so had-wasteful to the soil, and comparatively barren in where the evils which they are des results-that I long to see Northern skill and shrewdare worse, agitations become indispensable. And the best thing that has happened to this people in all its whole history, is this war and this revolution, un-der the disintegration of the state of society of the ness applied to the cultivation of the soil. With all our faults in Massachusetts-and they are not few or small-we are so far ahead of South Carolina as to be justified in assuming the dignity of missionaries

I hope the time will soon come when I shall have asure of seeing you here on her soil, to improve her people in almost every attribute of human chi I hope the better class of our Northern people will find inducements to settle here; and I think they will in many cases. The men who are here in Mr Philbrick's employ are very fine specimens of the Yanbe valuable members of any good society. Yet they are young men, and inexperienced in agricultural and have not attempted many changes from the old mode of cultivation. When those come amus who are skilled in agriculture, and prepared to make changes in modes of cultivation, I hope they may be as considerate of the welfare of the colored people, and that we shall find good character com-bined with enterprise and skill.

### THE ROLL CALL OF THE STATES.

Let this be a grand Examination Day of the States, before the High Court of Public Opinion; and let the worthiest bear away the laurel. As the roll is a long one, we must content ourselves with You will answer as your numbers are

Number One! New York—Here. I was fifth in rank in 1790,

now I am first. Population 3,851,000; wealth san legally emancipate. \$1,843,338,000. My laborers are freemen. PENNSYLVANIA-Here. I was second in 1799,

and hold my own. Population 2,900,000, wealth \$1,416,501,000. My laborers are freemen. Number Three!

OHIO-Here. I entered in 1800 as the eighteenth a rank. To-day I have 2,339,000 population, and 1,193,898,422 wealth. My property is the work of

ILLINOIS.—Here. I entered in 1810 as the twen-y-fourth in rank. Now I have a population of 1,-11,951 and \$871,860,000. No bondman treads my VIRGINIA .- Here. I entered the Union in 1790 the first in rank. My population is 1,596,000, of whom 490,000 are slaves. My wealth is \$793,247,-

whom 490,000 are slaves. My wealth is \$793,247,000. My splendid climate and fertile soil have not saved me. Each ten years since 1820 I have taken a place lower in the class. per Six! Indiana.—Here. I entered in 1800 as twenty

first in rank. My population is 1,350,000. My wealth \$528,338,000. I have but 33,803 square miles of territory, while Virginia has over 61,000. My motto is free labor. MASSACHUSETTS-Here. I entered in 1790 a the fourth State in rank with 7,800 square miles of barren rocky soil. My population is 1,231,000. My wealth \$815,237,000. My sons are every where, the

that Yankees are sometimes influenced by such considerations; yet I like this plan the best; I think it oneers of education, commerce, navigation and col-ization. My citizens are all freemen. MISSOURI-Here. I entered in 1810 as twentythird in rank. My population is 1,182,000 of whom 114,900 are slaves. My wealth is \$501,214,000. I have established an ordinance of universal free-

Number Nine!

the purpose of adding a few reflections and suggestions. Is it not remarkable that Massachusetts, with a soil proverbially poor, and a harsh climate, should and a hitherto despised race, we heartily thank God. a soil proverbially poor, and a harsh climate, should be three ranks above Tennessee in point of power? Are we not justified in saying and repeating what is so expressive and appropriate, "The world moves"? as expressive and appropriate, "The world moves"? As we write, we feel just like shouting, "Glory to things." And the cause is readily found. One State exalts, dignifies and rewards labor, invention men." "Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent and enterprise of all kinds, and idleness is disreputable. In the other it is esteemed a sort of degradation to labor, and a great honor to be able to live in luxurious ease, on the unpaid toil of a hundred luxurious ease, on the unpaid toil of a hundred slaves, whose sole incentive to their daily labor is

e scourge of an overseer. In one State the laborer is counted a man and a citizen; in the other a piece of property, a mere brute. It is to the interest of the Massachusetts laborer to love his State, but the Tennessee bondmen have every motive to hate their State with an exhave every motive to hate their state with an ex-ceeding bitter hatred. Consequently, while the Free States prosper, the Slave States gradually de-cay. Now let us reason with those who have been friendly to a "Southern Confederacy," on the mat-ter. Grant your government established and ac-knowledged: How long could it last, with a continuation of the same relative progress betweeen free labor and slave labor in the future, which we have had heretofore? In fifty years the slave government would be so weak compared with its free neighbor, that it could not protect itself. Much has been spoken and written in this country about State sovereignty and independence, but surely the most superficial observer must see that the labor the South tends inevitably to weaken the States, and divest them of all sovereignty and inde-

## THE METHODIST CHURCH AND SLAVERY

The Advocate and Journal, in view of the terrible sequences of this war, raises the question whether Methodist Church North is in any respect to blame for the dreadful conflict :-

" That certain individuals expressed themselves in intemperate language on the subject of slavery must be admitted, but that the Church injured or irritated the South, no intelligent man can assert. She set out on Southern soil an Anti-Slavery Church. When she received slaveholders, she required them to emancipate their slaves. At the demand of the South she receded, and admitted slaveholders freely both to her churches and her pulpits. When the both to her churches and her purposs. When the agitation of the slavery question commenced, our Southern brethren demanded not merely that we should refrain from any participation in this agitation, but that we should do our utmost to suppress it. We yielded to the demand. Our Conferences resolved, and our pastoral addresses advised against believe our ministers denounced it; our bishops

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We yielded to the demand. Our Conferences resolved, and our pastoral addresses advised against
abolition; our ministers denounced it; our bishops
proscribed it; our professors argued against it.
At the Conference of 1844, the South required us churches against slaveholders, of the absolute authority of a Methodist Bishop in the appointment of preachers, of the opportunity he possessed of persecuting those whom he did not respect, by reason of the inequality of the appointments, differing in value from \$300 to \$3,000 per annum, and of the suspicions that might arise against him, however impartial he might be. We did not denounce the objectionable Bishop, but treated him with marked deference, and spoke of him in the most eulogistic strain; we did not demand his exclusion from office or even the withholding of his salary. We did not or even the withholding of his salary. We did not declare that slavery was a disqualification for the episcopate, but merely an impediment, and resolved that the Bishop, in our judgment, should surcerse from the exercise of his Episcopal functions until that impediment should be removed. Is there a British best with Matchedist of Quakes or philarthy provist who or Irish Methodist, or Quaker, or philanthropist, who would, under those circumstances, have advised us to do anything less? We had sacrificed freedom of do anything less? We had sacrinced freedom of speech and of the press, for the sake of unity; must we give slaveholding respectability, and ecclesiastical authority and power, over the whole free North? Yet because we would not, the South cleft our church in twain, and thus took the first step toward a division of the Union. They said to us, We do to desire to towards from you, if our people will not desire to separate from you; if our people will not compel us, we will not. If you will give us au-

we are going to gain by the sword more conscience and more humanity than we have gained by all the printing presses, and all the Bible Societies and Tract Societies on this continent, for the last thirty years. We are going to gain more by the cannon than we have gained in twenty-five years by the pulpits of this nation. It may be a sad thing to say; but what has been the moral deligiousness of a nation and an age when it dissolution of the Union consider these facts. We are verily guiltless.

Since the separation, the Church has been conservative. In the episcopal bench, the editorial chair, in the collegiate seats, in the presiding elders' offices, we have, as a general rule, up to a very late period, been careful to put none but conservatives into the chief offices of the Church. In all our official utterances we have been guarded in our spirit and language, making due allowance for slaveholders, and affering them our sympathies and aid. There has moral delinquency of a nation and an age when it is true that physical convulsions really lift its people higher than moral influences administered by faith-FREEDOM TO OLD VIEGINIA. Ten of the leading citizens and slaveholders of Norfolk, Va., including the Mayor and the principal Councilmen, obtained permission, by formal petition to Gen. Wild, to fire 100 guns in honor of the passage of the ordinance of immediate abolition, by the Constitutional Convention at Alexandria.

We may be told by inconsiderate persons that Northern Christians have nothing to do with slavery. Are they not bound to inquire into the character those with whom they fellowship, whom they adm those with whom they fellowship, whom they admit to their pulpits, whose Christian character they en-dorse, or at whose hands they receive the sacrament? Are they not bound to consider the sufferings of men and the laws of God? Not until the fifth of this month has the episcopacy recommended a rule prohibiting slavery in the Church, and that is upon the ground that all who have access to our Church

### M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE MAKING HISTORY. Truly "the world moves." The church as well as sold one hundred and forty one negrous the nation is making history. The events of this General Conference will mark an important epoch in the annals of the church, and place a new indein the annals of the church, and place a new intestone on the highway of progress. It is nothing new or strange for the General Conference to receive delegates from the Methodist brethren in England, Ireland, or the Canadas, bringing their fraternal Christian greetings; nor is it a novel thing to reciprocate the favor by appointing delegates to carry our, own salutations and congratulations back to the same ecclesiastical bodies. But to take the initiative, and appoint a delegation to bear our Christian tive, and appoint a delegation to bear our Christia and friendly regards to a General Conference of col-ored ministers, and to receive with the highest marks of respect and approbation a delegation of colored men from the General Conference of the African Episcopal Church, is something new in the history of American Methodism.

THE COLORED DELEGATES. The Colored Delegates.

This morning, Friday at 11 o'clock, the deputation of five ministers from the African Methodist Episcopal General Conference came in, escorted by a committee duly appointed to receive them, and were introduced to Bishop Morris, and by him to the Conference. Three of them delivered addresses, Rev. Mr. Clark, Rev. Mr. Revels, and Rev. Mr. Kennel. The address of the first was read from manuscript, with the applicant that from the pressure manuscript, with the apology that from the pressure of other duties be had not had time since his appointment on the delegation to commit it to m The other two spoke without notes. Their addresses were highly respectful, both in spirit and man ner, appropriate to the time and place, and charac-terized by good, sound, practical sense. The last terized by good, sound, practical sense. The last speaker, at first slow and indistinct in his utterance, se with his theme into impassioned eloquence, and Number Nine!

Kentucky—Here. I entered in 1790 as the fourteenth in rank. My area is near 38,000 square miles, soil and climate superior. My wealth is \$666,000,000. Population 1,155,000, of whom 225, 500 are slaves. Had I improved my opportunities and gifts, I would have ranked to-day as the fourth State, in place of Illinois. I believe in the divinity of human bondage, and the justice of involuntary

We observed that the Rev. Mr. Thornton, who Number Ten!

TENNESSEE—Here. I entered in 1790 as the seventeenth in rank, with a domain of 45,000 square miles of the finest land the sun ever shone upon. My population is 1,109,000, of whom 275,719 are, or were, slaves. My wealth is, or was, \$493,903.- own. It seemed to us that the distinguished English delegate entered into the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of that greeting with the strength of the spirit of the spiri the third rank in place of Ohio. My political guides have worshipped negro slavery.

We must here close the roll-call for the time, for men." " reigneth." reigneth." We must stop writing on this subject, or we shall become excited, though it lacks but five minutes of 12 o'clock at night.—Zion's Herald.

We do not wonder that our brother of the Her rejoices in the change that is coming over the M. E. Church upon the recognition of the colored Christians of our land, as included in the pale of humanity. The next generation will be amazed to learn what the history of the M. E. Church has been towards their colored brethren in antecedent times, when in the statistical tables published, not only the statistical tables published, not only were the colored members reported separately, but in the administration of the Lord's Supper they were seldom if ever invited to come to the Table of the Lord, until all the whites had partaken. The usual address by the P. Elder was, "Our colored friends

may now come forward." The first and only time we ever knew the dis-The first and only time we ever know the dis-tinction between white and colored members to be disregarded purposely was at the New Hampshire Conference in 1839. Bishop Hedding being engaged with the P. Elders, he appointed some one to preside in an extra session one afternoon to receive the report of the numbers in the societies, and perhaps some other business of a similar import. On that occasion, some one moved that, as the Discipline did not require that the whites and colored should be re at that time. The motion passed; and there was much merriment over it. We hope the present General Conference will make a suitable apology to the General Conference of colored brethren now in session in Philadelphia, for their unbrotherly treatment to them in former years. Nothing would be more suitable in itself, and nothing would be more creditable to that great and powerful Church .- Syracuse Wesleyan.

## NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN MONTANA.

On the 20th inst., the House passed the bill estab-lishing a territorial government in Montana, striking out the Senate's provision allowing colored men the right of suffrage. This puts an end to all hopes we had entertained that the present Congress intends do no good, will work as well the other way; for it surely could do no barm. But it will do harm to re-fuse them that right. If a man is to be prevented to take a slaveholding Bishop. We kindly remon-strated, reminding them of the feeling of Northern churches against slaveholders, of the absolute au-

shall cry out against them forever on the record of history. What a spectacle! An American Congress, after being compelled to call on the black race to take up arms to save the government from destru government by which they are to be ruled! Future generations will remember such transactions with shame, and all the civilized world will call down the anathemas of mankind upon the heads of those who so basely injure the very men to whom they are in-debted the most.—Milwaukie Daily Life.

GARBALDI'S ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPULSION FROM ENGLAND. At a general meeting of the Working-men's Garibaldi Committee, held in London on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Jr., presented a written account of a private interview with Caribaldi in which have Garibaldi, in which he says:-

not desire to separate from you; if our people will not compel us, we will not. If you will give us anthority to divide, and our share of the property, in case of division, we will hold up the act of kindness as an olive branch, and probably succeed by this means in preventing division. So excessively anxious were we to prevent division, that we strained a point and yielded to the demand. Again we erred, but not against the South. We will not say how our act of excessive kindness was used or abused to prevent the very end we intended to accomplish. Let those who blame our church for the incipient act of dissolution of the Union consider these facts. We are verily guiltless.

Since the separation, the Church has been conservative. In the episcopal bench, the editorial chair, in the collegiate seats, in the presiding elders' offices, we have, as a general rule, up to a very late period, been careful to put none but conservatives into the chief offices of the Church. In all our official ut. "I have your letter asking me to report to the been careful to put none but conservatives into the chief offices of the Church. In all our official utterances we have been guarded in our spirit and language, making due allowance for slaveholders, and offering them our sympathies and aid. There has been, we believe, no time when the Church would not have joined in any lawful measure to bring the North to share the losses which the South would have incurred by emancipation.

stone said, 'Yes.' The General said, 'Then I give you my word, and I will go.' I said there was a general impression abroad that the request for him to leave came from the government, and that it was to were political. He said he knew that ruch was him to leave, and that as they [the government did wish him to leave, and that as they [the government] had

received and treated him with so much kindness he could not remain to be a source of inconvenience.

If I have not reported the exact words that were used, I am quite certain I have reported the sense " THE ARGUELLES AFFAIR

Some of our readers may be curious to learn fun-Some of our reagers may be curious to learn ther of the case of Senor Don Jose Augusin guelles, to whom they have seen occasional allas Arguelles was formerly Lieutenant Governo District of Colon, Island of Cuba, and was le Governor General of that island, for alleged vic of the Spanish laws against the slave trade, charged that while Lieutenant, Governor, Arm which, in his official capacity and under the which, it has one as capacity and under the law had seized. Learning that his arrest had bee dered, he escaped to New York. The Marsh the Southern District of that State arrested him by warrant of the President delivered him to Spanish authorities. On this the Marshal has h Spanish authorities. On this the Marshal has arrested for kidnapping. The prosecution that, there being no extradition treaty betwee country and Spain, she can claim no such of a fugitive from her laws. If Arguelles he only betrayed his trust as an officer h tasting the sweets of the slave trade, which is pit the Copperheads feel that liberty is suffering series by his return for trial. In consequence of the clam made about "the right of asylum," a few Union p made about "the right of asylum," a few Union papers insist that the surrender should have been refused in the absence of a treaty. Itstrikes us, bowever, that the objection does not reach the merits of the case, and that the Government has only acted

The documents relating to the Arguelles case were sent to Congress, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State, in which he disposes of the

" Although there is a conflict of as ng the expediency of exercising comit rowards a oreign Government by surrendering, at its request, one of its own subjects charged with the commission one of 118 own subjects charged with the committon of crine within its territory, and although it may be conceded that there is no national obligation to make such a surrender upon a demand therefor, unless it is neknowledged by treaty or by statute law, yet antion is never bound to furnish asylums to dangerous criminals, who are offenders against the human race, ast it is believed that if, in any case, the comity only with promptly be practised the one which ith propriety be practised, the one which is under e Senate furnished a just occasion for its exercise.

SUNSHINE. BY MRS. DALL. Boston: Walker, Wise

The designs of the sunbeams on the human body nd soul are quite as marvellous as are performed on the camera of the photographist. The "offspring of rieaven, as Milton calls it—few appreciate in and its effect on health, beauty, mind, and character and a book of just this kind has been needed to the use the value of a gift so common, so cheap, and to full of blessing. The authoress manifests more than more knowled. of blessing. The authoress manifests more ere knowledge of her theme; she is earnest; artily desires what she intellige does not make her subject a hobby, as person uld certainly be wiser therefor; and if they would then put their wisdom, thus gained, in pracould hardly help being healthier and happ

DISPOSITION OF DISTINGUISHED REBEL CAPTURE. dward A. Pollard, late editor of the Richmond Ex-ner, who was taken prisoner of war on board the ckade runner Greyhound, some time since, and wh is been on his parole of honor at one of our best ho tels, was to-day sent to Fort Warren, in accordance with orders received from Washington. "Belle Boyle, nother captured rebel passenger on the same such has been released, also in obedience to orders from

Queen Victoria has nine children, aged respectively 23, 22, 20, 19, 17, 15, 14, 10, and 6. Five gits and four boys. Three are married.

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2. It has greatly more power and volume of the portion to its cost.

3. By the employment of a very simple and bas vention, its capacity for expression is undevait or than has ever before been attained in units this invention is capecially valuable, because rathers.

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